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ABSTRACT

This volume provides comparative data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in the Southern region of the United States, the area served by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB). A look at trends for the region makes it apparent that the region is growing more diverse. It is also evident that the economy of the Southern United States is growing as educational attainment rises in the region. At present, 23% of Southerners have bachelors degrees or higher. Educational access is increasing in the SREB area in parallel with the increasing diversity of the region, and educational success is also increasing. Students and their families carry a greater financial burden. In half of the SREB states, tuition and fees account for a larger percentage of median family income than they do nationwide. In spite of this, financial strains remain for colleges in the region. Data are summarized in these sections: (1) "Population and Economy"; (2) "Enrollment"; (3) "Degrees"; (4) "Tuition and Student Financial Aid"; (5) "Faculty and Administrators"; (6) "Revenues and Expenditures"; and (7) "SREB-State Data Exchange Agencies." (Contains 78 tables and 31 graphs.) (SLD)

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SREB

Fact Book on Higher Education

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Featured Facts

Region is growing and more diverse: A population growth leader for decades, the South now has almost 100 million people — and the population will continue to have above-average growth well into the new century. The number of Southerners 65 years old or older will double. Minority students will account for almost half of the public high school graduates in seven SREB states. The traditional college-age population will grow in 13 SREB states — dramatically in some states.

Southern economy sets the pace as educational attainment rises: Forty-four percent of the nation's new jobs (more than 7 million) were in the SREB region. Now, seven SREB states have average per-capita income equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average — up from only three in SREB's early days. Yet, in half of the SREB states, at least 25 percent of children live in poverty — almost 6 million children.

Not coincidentally, 23 percent of Southerners now have bachelor's or higher degrees. Earlier, that was the percentage of Southerners with high school diplomas. Thirteen SREB states had higher increases in the high school attainment levels than the national rate of increase. Only six SREB states increased their percentages of adults with college degrees at the national rate.

Educational access increases: Eleven SREB states had more college students — an increase of 139,500. Outside the SREB region, more than half of the states had fewer college students. Only one SREB state has a college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds above the national average. The college-going rate of Hispanics lags behind that of blacks, which, in turn, trails that of whites.

Women and minorities have accounted for the bulk of the enrollment growth. If the percentage of women in professional programs — such as law and medicine — continues to increase as fast as it has, women will outnumber men in professional programs as well as in undergraduate and graduate education. The number of black students has increased by 19 percent (almost 122,500 more students), while total enrollment rose by only 3 percent.

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SREB

Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001

Joseph L. Marks

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The most recent information in each edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* comes from the annual SREB-State Data Exchange — the "backbone" of the *Fact Book*. The SREB-State Data Exchange agencies (listed elsewhere in this volume) provide guidance and assistance without which the *Fact Book* could not offer the comprehensive, up-to-date, comparative data that it does.

Several organizations and federal agencies also are important sources of information: the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Association of Research Libraries; the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University; the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources; the Mortenson Research Letter (Postsecondary Opportunity); the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs; the National Conference of State Legislatures; the National League for Nursing; the National Science Foundation; Research Associates of Washington; the Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University; the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, especially the National Center for Education Statistics, the Office of Postsecondary Education, the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Washington Office of The College Board.

The *Fact Book* is a team effort. Jennifer Berg, SREB data services assistant, was responsible for the timely analysis and preparation of the databases for this edition of the *Fact Book*. The SREB databases (available on the SREB Web site, www.sreb.org) are more complete and comprehensive than ever before. The thoughtful reviews and suggestions of SREB Senior Vice President Lynn Cornett, of Vice President Jim Watts and of SREB directors Joseph Creech and Gale Gaines greatly enhanced the accuracy and topical focus of the *Fact Book*. SREB President Mark Musick, as always, provided valuable insight and guidance. The SREB communications office, under the leadership of SREB director Bracey Campbell and publications editor Amy Schneider, contributed greatly to the readability and usability of the *Fact Book*.

The creation of the Southern Regional Education Board was based on its founders' belief that education was the path to progress. Those affiliated with SREB today are equally certain that education drives America's economy.

Progress is evident in the rising educational levels in the SREB region. In 1950, the percentage of adults in the SREB states who had high school diplomas was 23 percent. Today, that is the percentage of adults who have at least bachelor's degrees. Pursuing lasting, long-term advances in education is the cornerstone of the Southern Regional Education Board. SREB helps its member states chart their progress, stay on course and address critical questions and issues. The *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* and *Educational Benchmarks* together provide a comprehensive set of comparisons related to education.

State education leaders need to know:

- Are the educational attainment levels of my state's residents where they should be for my state to progress economically and be competitive?
- Are state and local government efforts to support education adequate and in line with the way other governments support education?
- Do my state's residents participate in postsecondary education enough to meet the state's needs and compete with others?
- Do enough students enroll in and graduate from colleges and universities within the state's borders to meet the state's needs?
- Can students and their families afford to attend the colleges, universities and technical institutes in my state?
- Is funding for state colleges, universities and technical institutes adequate?

We offer the *Fact Book* to help those who make or influence decisions about the future of higher education.

Mark Musick
President

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes *SREB Fact Book Bulletins,* which contain updated and expanded information. SREB data also are available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

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The *2000/2001 SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* begins a 21st-century tradition, the roots of which trace to the 1960s. Comparative data and trends for SREB-state colleges and universities — presented in a national context — enable SREB states to spot emerging trends, evaluate progress and make judgments about the impact of state and institutional policies. The *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state data on demographics; economics; elementary and secondary school enrollments; high school graduates; employment and unemployment; government revenues and expenditures; college enrollments by age, sex, racial/ethnic group and full-time or part-time attendance; undergraduate, graduate and professional-level enrollments; degrees granted; tuition and fees; financial aid to students; characteristics and salaries of faculty and administrators; and college and university revenues and expenditures. These data can help answer questions related to the policies of state and local governments and of universities, colleges and technical institutes.

Educational access and success

How does my state compare in terms of:

- the percentage of residents who have graduated from high school, college and professional school (educational attainment);
- the percentage of recent high school graduates and of older students who enroll in postsecondary education (educational participation);
- personal income levels, per-capita wealth, employment growth and the mix of industries and unemployment rates (economic strength and progress);
- students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds who earn degrees or certificates (access); and
- expertise in important fields of study?

Prices students and their families pay

How affordable is postsecondary education in my state?

- Are the prices charged by universities, colleges and technical institutes in my state in line with students' and families' ability to pay?
- Are the amounts and types of student financial aid supported by the state adequate and appropriate?

State and local government budget priorities and funding for colleges

Does my state's support of education match the state's needs and ability to pay?

- Is tax revenue growth in line with personal income growth?
- Are the percentages of state and local budgets supporting education and other major priorities adequate? Are they growing or retracting?
- Is funding adequate for universities, colleges and technical institutes to achieve what is expected of them?
- Do colleges have appropriate balances of revenues from state and local appropriations and from tuition and fees?
- Do colleges maintain suitable balances of spending on instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support, and scholarships?

Information from national sources sometimes is not as current as you or we would like. For example, the most recent and complete national data on college revenues and expenditures are for 1997; data on enrollments and degrees conferred are for 1998.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data: compile and evaluate related trends and measures and encourage the examination of noteworthy findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than answers, but pursuing those questions often leads to better state policies and better comparative data.

While data on higher education have become more reliable and comparable over the years, data comparisons among states always should be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the numerous differences among states that can affect comparisons and rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the SREB-State Data Exchange agencies for state perspectives on trends in higher education.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments about the *Fact Book*. The SREB Web site (www.sreb.org) provides around-the-clock access to SREB's comprehensive data.

SREB state profiles

The profiles section summarizes the progress and national position of the SREB region and each SREB state. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in brackets above each column refer to tables elsewhere in the *Fact Book* that contain more complete information and full citations of sources.

Population

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population (in thousands), 2000	Projected Percent Increase, 2000 to 2010	85 Years and Older (in thousands) 2000	2025	Students (estimated), Fall 2000	Percent Minority 1990	1998	Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates, 2000-01 to 2009-10
Refer to table number	[1]	[1]	[3]	[3]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[6]
United States	281,422	6	34,707	61,954	47,159,682	—	37.1	10
SREB states	99,665	7	12,379	24,141	16,793,936	35.4	38.1	10
Alabama	4,447	8	582	1,069	726,259	37.2	38.5	-4
Arkansas	2,673	6	377	731	448,018	25.5	27.2	-4
Delaware	784	4	97	165	114,424	32.0	37.6	9
Florida	15,982	9	2,755	5,453	2,434,403	38.1	44.7	24
Georgia	8,186	8	779	1,668	1,444,937	—	43.6	18
Kentucky	4,042	3	509	917	623,231	10.2	11.6	4
Louisiana	4,469	5	523	945	743,089	46.8	50.3	-12
Maryland	5,296	7	589	1,029	853,406	38.9	45.0	16
Mississippi	2,845	5	344	615	499,362	51.7	52.3	-3
North Carolina	8,049	6	991	2,004	1,265,810	33.5	37.5	27
Oklahoma	3,451	5	472	888	625,577	25.8	33.0	-3
South Carolina	4,012	5	478	963	647,400	42.2	44.3	4
Tennessee	5,689	9	707	1,355	905,100	23.7	26.4	30
Texas	20,852	10	2,101	4,364	4,033,697	50.4	55.9	7
Virginia	7,079	8	788	1,515	1,144,054	—	35.9	10
West Virginia	1,808	2	287	460	285,169	4.4	5.1	-8

"—" indicates data not available.

Economy

	Personal Income			State and Local Government					
				Tax Revenues		Expenditures			
	Per Capita, 1999	Percent of U.S. Average, 1999	Percent Increase, 1989 to 1999	Per $1,000 in Personal Income, 1996-97	Percent Increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97	Per Capita, 1996-97	Percent of U.S. Average, 1996-97	Percent for Higher Education 1986-87	Percent for Higher Education 1996-97
Refer to table number	[2]	[2]	[2]	[11]	[11]	[12]	[12]	[14]	[14]
United States	$28,542	100.0	57.1	$105	79.8	$4,673	100.0	9.2	8.5
SREB states	26,252	92.0	61.0	96	94.7	4,145	88.7	10.0	9.3
Alabama	22,987	80.5	61.0	87	79.2	3,986	85.3	12.5	11.5
Arkansas	22,244	77.9	66.4	100	106.9	3,731	79.8	10.5	9.7
Delaware	30,778	107.8	31.1	107	91.1	5,364	114.8	13.3	12.6
Florida	27,780	97.3	50.7	94	117.1	4,321	92.5	5.7	6.0
Georgia	27,340	95.8	65.9	99	112.9	4,361	93.3	7.9	7.8
Kentucky	23,237	81.4	63.5	107	97.2	3,986	85.3	10.7	10.0
Louisiana	22,847	80.0	67.6	104	75.9	4,322	92.5	8.4	8.7
Maryland	32,465	113.7	51.1	100	71.9	4,480	95.9	9.6	9.8
Mississippi	20,688	72.5	72.3	104	106.3	4,067	87.0	11.1	11.0
North Carolina	26,003	91.1	64.2	99	103.0	4,202	89.9	14.2	11.6
Oklahoma	22,953	80.4	56.1	102	78.7	3,679	78.7	10.6	11.2
South Carolina	23,545	82.5	65.9	96	84.8	4,208	90.0	12.6	9.8
Tennessee	25,574	89.6	65.5	85	89.4	3,953	84.6	10.1	9.4
Texas	26,858	94.1	66.6	93	90.0	3,943	84.4	11.1	10.2
Virginia	29,789	104.4	54.6	93	84.1	4,234	90.6	11.3	10.0
West Virginia	20,966	73.5	59.3	109	65.0	4,266	91.3	8.3	8.9

Enrollment

	Total in Higher Education, Fall 1998	Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1998						
		Two-Year Colleges	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-Professional	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
Refer to table number	[19]	[26]	[22]	[23]	[34]	[29]	[29]	[30]
United States	14,516,045	38.0	85.7	12.2	2.1	56.1	11.4	8.9
SREB states	4,575,780	37.8	86.8	11.1	2.1	56.7	17.7	8.3
Alabama	216,241	31.5	87.6	10.3	2.0	56.7	25.7	0.9
Arkansas	113,751	30.4	91.2	7.3	1.5	58.1	16.6	1.1
Delaware	46,260	28.0	86.6	11.0	2.3	59.1	15.8	2.4
Florida	661,187	49.6	88.7	9.7	1.6	56.8	15.4	16.0
Georgia	303,685	24.1	84.3	12.2	3.5	56.9	26.9	1.8
Kentucky	180,550	25.2	85.9	11.4	2.7	58.8	7.7	0.9
Louisiana	221,110	19.7	85.6	11.8	2.6	58.2	28.6	2.4
Maryland	265,173	39.8	81.6	16.8	1.6	58.5	25.4	2.8
Mississippi	132,438	44.9	89.9	8.7	1.3	58.1	32.7	0.6
North Carolina	387,407	40.3	88.7	9.3	2.0	57.5	21.7	1.6
Oklahoma	178,507	35.0	86.2	11.7	2.1	54.4	8.2	2.9
South Carolina	181,353	36.3	85.9	12.4	1.7	58.8	24.9	1.1
Tennessee	251,319	32.2	86.8	11.0	2.2	56.3	16.0	1.2
Texas	978,550	45.5	87.3	10.7	2.0	54.7	10.6	22.9
Virginia	370,142	37.6	84.8	13.2	2.0	56.8	17.5	2.7
West Virginia	88,107	9.4	86.3	11.9	1.7	55.8	4.3	0.7

Degrees

	Associate's		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctoral		First-Professional[1]	
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98
Refer to table number	[37]	[37]	[38]	[38]	[40]	[40]	[42]	[42]	[44]	[44]
United States	558,555	10.7	1,181,295	1.7	430,164	16.8	46,010	9.3	78,598	4.5
SREB states	172,347	13.6	374,264	5.6	123,519	21.3	12,831	12.5	23,936	10.1
Alabama	9,077	21.3	20,335	-0.9	6,318	12.1	569	40.1	1,095	26.4
Arkansas	3,155	20.5	9,222	9.1	2,181	18.8	162	35.0	460	2.4
Delaware	1,087	-17.2	4,418	7.3	1,439	50.8	172	19.4	344	-37.5
Florida	48,209	22.3	48,463	12.2	16,677	26.9	1,881	13.2	2,762	18.9
Georgia	9,267	11.4	29,408	15.8	10,671	34.1	1,084	20.6	2,489	27.7
Kentucky	6,386	-2.4	14,977	4.0	4,773	13.8	410	25.0	1,180	19.8
Louisiana	4,785	67.0	18,553	4.1	5,674	20.1	567	32.5	1,723	14.7
Maryland	7,867	-6.6	20,809	1.9	10,130	26.9	995	4.8	1,115	6.2
Mississippi	5,742	3.0	10,290	-3.6	3,405	27.4	351	15.8	494	6.0
North Carolina	14,085	15.8	34,129	7.1	8,125	18.4	1,083	10.5	1,902	11.3
Oklahoma	6,750	7.1	15,887	5.9	5,310	19.1	410	-1.4	1,026	10.6
South Carolina	6,398	7.5	15,174	-0.5	4,615	8.7	404	-1.0	737	22.0
Tennessee	7,080	4.1	21,538	5.7	7,072	41.0	687	-4.7	1,453	8.4
Texas	28,163	13.5	71,771	6.2	23,632	13.1	2,815	10.6	4,821	-1.2
Virginia	11,378	11.2	31,000	0.5	10,935	17.3	1,083	8.5	1,953	7.8
West Virginia	2,918	*	8,290	-3.7	2,562	33.7	158	59.6	382	19.4

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students, Public Institutions, 1999-2000		Federal Pell Grants		Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Need-Based Grants for Undergraduate Students	
	Four-Year	Two-Year[1]	Dollars (in thousands), 1998-99	Percent increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	Dollars (in thousands), 1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	Dollars (in thousands), 1998-99	Percent increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	Dollars (in thousands), 1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
Refer to table number	[47]	[48]	[52]	[52]	[56]	[56]	[56]	[56]	[49]	[49]
United States	$3,067	$1,582	$7,232,781	29.0	$17,276,244	12.6	$12,773,560	165.6	$2,945,717	20.5
SREB states	2,525	1,159	2,473,445	38.1	5,252,084	17.3	3,898,618	179.7	375,986	42.2
Alabama	2,852	2,957	141,067	28.4	278,553	38.4	193,421	235.0	2,046	-10.3
Arkansas	2,972	1,013	76,019	32.3	117,290	7.4	71,922	200.3	15,922	78.8
Delaware	4,057	1,616	11,729	39.0	43,961	17.2	34,230	93.4	1,409	36.4
Florida	2,264	1,387	366,364	53.1	813,756	24.6	689,806	237.6	36,659	-0.4
Georgia	2,296	1,366	175,169	42.2	453,075	26.9	366,006	192.9	472	-90.8
Kentucky	2,404	1,180	117,243	22.2	193,189	-4.4	134,519	118.0	38,441	50.6
Louisiana	2,152	1,156	157,854	25.7	323,380	-2.7	237,224	151.1	1,393	-78.3
Maryland	4,122	2,310	97,667	38.1	252,306	34.2	183,125	201.5	38,515	56.7
Mississippi	2,687	1,000	110,030	31.9	173,295	27.4	101,347	156.6	859	-31.2
North Carolina	1,889	777	164,597	48.5	336,982	21.8	252,021	144.1	41,579	201.9
Oklahoma	1,977	1,431	110,502	18.3	221,354	0.8	152,603	129.6	17,387	30.5
South Carolina	3,410	1,224	96,518	38.0	216,480	16.1	156,460	162.4	22,853	32.1
Tennessee	2,566	1,306	131,220	26.2	321,689	13.4	226,392	180.2	20,648	12.8
Texas	2,534	930	509,644	44.9	990,333	15.9	713,163	180.8	61,728	112.1
Virginia	3,604	1,159	150,488	45.1	395,878	14.7	307,749	165.7	62,972	16.9
West Virginia	2,408	1,487	57,334	30.7	120,564	24.8	78,630	172.6	13,103	93.8

[1] Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Revenues and Expenditures

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities							
	Percent of Educational and General Revenues				Percent of Educational and General Spending			
	Tuition and Fees		State Appropriations		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships	
	1991-92	1996-97	1991-92	1996-97	1991-92	1996-97	1991-92	1996-97
Refer to table number	[71]	[71]	[71]	[71]	[73]	[73]	[73]	[73]
United States	21.5	26.1	44.5	39.9	38.0	36.2	7.2	8.2
SREB states	18.9	23.1	47.2	42.7	39.0	37.5	7.0	8.1
Alabama	19.6	23.0	43.6	40.1	34.1	32.8	6.5	6.5
Arkansas	18.7	23.6	51.7	49.1	36.2	36.6	10.7	9.7
Delaware	40.3	45.0	26.9	20.4	42.2	45.2	7.7	8.7
Florida	15.1	17.7	52.9	51.1	36.4	35.7	5.6	9.0
Georgia	17.3	20.3	51.5	50.0	36.8	34.5	4.3	9.9
Kentucky	18.6	21.9	51.3	42.4	36.5	34.3	8.0	7.4
Louisiana	21.4	26.6	43.9	37.0	37.1	36.9	10.1	8.8
Maryland	25.8	30.2	43.7	36.6	39.1	34.4	6.4	6.6
Mississippi	21.9	23.9	42.2	47.8	35.2	35.0	11.6	10.7
North Carolina	12.8	16.8	51.5	53.0	40.5	40.7	5.6	8.6
Oklahoma	17.6	23.7	50.7	46.3	40.4	40.5	10.2	9.9
South Carolina	24.6	28.8	48.5	44.5	40.6	38.9	5.6	7.4
Tennessee	20.4	22.8	48.6	48.3	43.1	42.4	7.2	6.4
Texas	13.6	19.2	46.7	37.7	40.9	38.9	6.3	6.9
Virginia	29.3	34.0	37.9	32.1	41.5	39.1	8.1	9.5
West Virginia	24.2	30.6	49.8	45.9	39.5	36.3	8.8	9.8

Faculty Salaries

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities			Public Two-Year Colleges[1]		
	Average Salary, 1999-2000	Percent of U.S. Average, 1999-2000	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Average Salary, 1999-2000	Percent of U.S. Average, 1999-2000	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
Refer to table number	[54]	[54]	[54]	[58]	[58]	[58]
United States	$59,079	100.0	5.8	$46,060	100.0	1.9
SREB states	55,022	93.1	6.1	40,661	88.3	5.7
Alabama	52,040	88.1	4.8	42,921	93.2	1.4
Arkansas	49,442	83.7	7.9	34,535	75.0	3.7
Delaware	66,188	112.0	8.7	47,954	104.1	1.9
Florida	55,853	94.5	2.5	41,455	90.0	1.9
Georgia	58,315	98.7	10.5	44,281	96.1	13.1
Kentucky	53,754	91.0	4.0	40,369	87.6	12.2
Louisiana	46,874	79.3	5.6	36,804	79.9	6.6
Maryland	59,319	100.4	6.2	49,845	108.2	4.9
Mississippi	51,226	86.7	3.7	41,387	89.9	15.3
North Carolina	58,568	99.1	7.1	34,527	75.0	5.9
Oklahoma	50,805	86.0	7.3	38,250	83.0	5.9
South Carolina	54,493	92.2	8.2	36,959	80.2	8.6
Tennessee	51,806	87.7	-3.3	37,102	80.6	-6.3
Texas	55,479	93.9	7.0	42,083	91.4	7.9
Virginia	61,862	104.7	9.1	43,959	95.4	7.3
West Virginia	48,514	82.1	8.6	39,986	86.8	11.7

[1] Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Faculty and Administrators

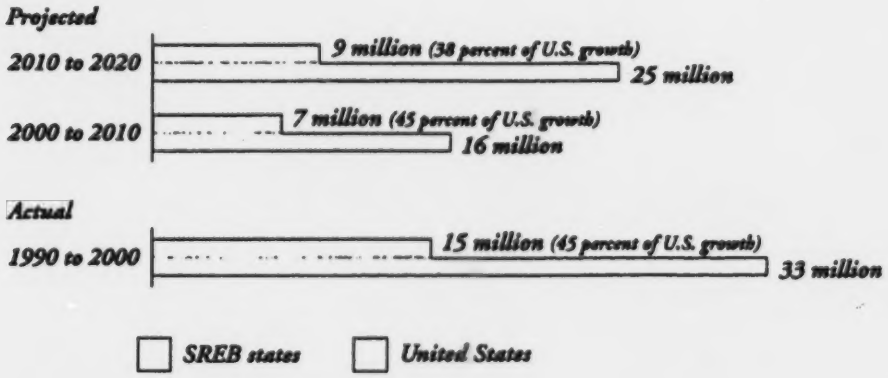
	Full-Time Faculty, 1997-98				Full-Time Administrators, 1997-98			
	Percent of Total at Four-Year Colleges and Universities		Percent of Total at Two-Year Colleges[1]		Percent of Total at Four-Year Colleges and Universities		Percent of Total at Two-Year Colleges[1]	
	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks	Women	Blacks
Refer to table number	[60]	[69]	[64]	[64]	[63]	[63]	[65]	[65]
United States	32.8	5.0	47.6	6.1	41.2	9.8	45.2	9.7
SREB states	33.3	8.2	50.5	8.7	40.2	12.9	43.1	12.7
Alabama	32.3	8.0	50.9	17.7	35.2	9.6	37.9	24.9
Arkansas	37.1	7.3	52.7	4.9	51.9	11.9	50.4	8.1
Delaware	32.1	9.7	58.3	8.1	41.4	17.7	48.5	21.2
Florida	32.1	7.9	49.3	9.6	39.7	16.0	42.9	13.9
Georgia	36.6	8.0	53.8	11.4	39.7	15.3	48.5	17.1
Kentucky	33.4	4.8	55.5	5.0	37.4	8.6	41.0	6.7
Louisiana	38.9	14.3	55.9	16.7	42.6	18.8	35.1	21.8
Maryland	31.7	13.4	49.7	9.9	40.5	22.6	50.9	13.4
Mississippi	34.1	17.2	60.1	8.9	45.3	26.8	30.5	12.9
North Carolina	32.8	11.2	51.7	9.2	37.9	16.0	35.9	11.8
Oklahoma	30.7	3.6	49.3	3.4	37.2	7.9	39.5	4.7
South Carolina	32.5	7.8	51.9	9.3	30.3	8.9	41.0	17.2
Tennessee	33.3	6.6	51.1	10.1	36.8	9.7	43.7	21.6
Texas	33.0	5.0	46.5	6.2	39.3	6.4	46.9	9.7
Virginia	30.9	8.2	46.5	7.5	47.5	12.0	40.3	8.8
West Virginia	33.8	2.7	49.4	1.3	31.7	6.0	35.3	5.9

[1] Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Population

The South's population grew faster than the nation's over the last 10 years. This important fact has major implications for the development of the region. However, it is not a new fact; the South has been a growth leader for decades. The region's population has grown by 18 percent to almost 100 million, while the nation's has risen by 13 percent. The growth in the SREB region peaked in the last 10 years with an increase of almost 14,825,700 people. In the next 10 years, the South's rate of increase is projected to remain above the national average, but the total growth is expected to taper to about 7,372,200. Florida (9 percent), Tennessee (9 percent) and Texas (10 percent) are projected to be the fastest-growing SREB states in the next 10 years.

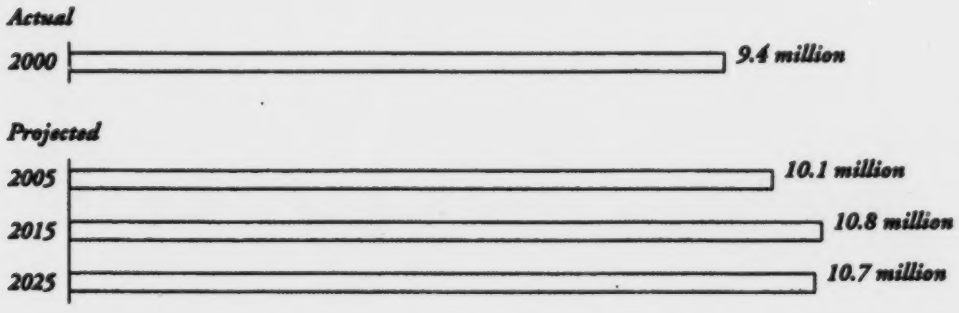
Population Growth



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

By 2025, 20 percent of the South's population will be 65 years old or older, compared with less than 13 percent today — a doubling of today's number. By then, nearly 40 percent of Americans 65 years old or older will live in the South. There also are expected to be changes affecting schools and colleges in the next couple of decades. In the next five years, the number of preschool-age children (under 5 years old) is projected to grow in only five SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas). The number of school-age children (5- to 17-year-olds) is projected to increase in 10 SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). It will remain the same or decline in the other states. The traditional college-age population (18- to 24-year-olds) will grow in all SREB states except Kentucky, Mississippi and West Virginia over the next five years. The growth will be dramatic in some states. In Florida the increase will be 155,000. Georgia's traditional college-age population will grow by 70,000; Maryland's will grow by 51,000. North Carolina's population of traditional college-age adults will increase by 72,000 and Texas' will increase by 220,000. However, people age 24 and younger will account for a steadily decreasing proportion of the nation's population through 2025.

Traditional College-Age Population*, SREB States



* 18- to 24-year-olds

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The racial and ethnic mix in the SREB states also is expected to change. The Hispanic population will grow the fastest by 2025, increasing from 10 percent to 15 percent of the region's total population. Florida and Texas are home to 85 percent of the Hispanics living in the South. The black population is projected to increase from 19 percent to 21 percent of the SREB states' total. By 2025, nonwhites are expected to account for 20 percent or more of the population in 12 SREB states: Alabama (28 percent), Delaware (26 percent), Florida (20 percent), Georgia (36 percent), Louisiana (39 percent), Maryland (40 percent), Mississippi (38 percent), North Carolina (27 percent), Oklahoma (22 percent), South Carolina (32 percent), Tennessee (20 percent) and Virginia (30 percent). Hispanics are projected to reach 24 percent in Florida and 38 percent in Texas.

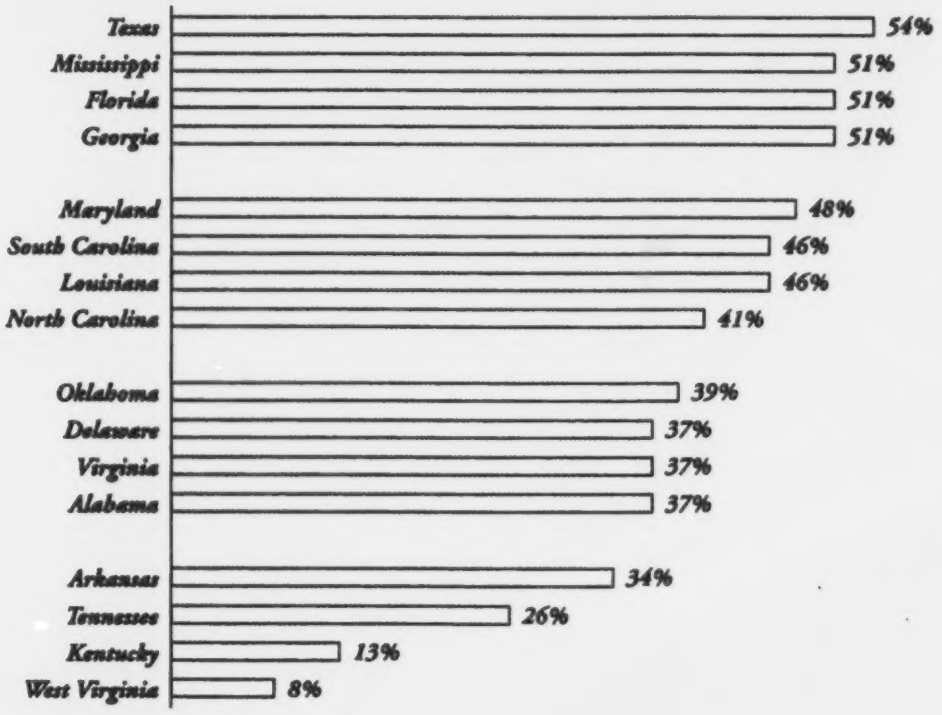
Young people in the education pipeline

Between 2000 and 2005, enrollment in public kindergarten through 12th grade is projected to grow by 1 percent nationwide and 2 percent in the SREB states. State differences are notable. North Carolina is projected to have an increase of 5 percent, while four SREB states (Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and West Virginia) are projected to have decreases. Between 2005 and 2010, trends turn around: In almost all SREB states there are projected to be downturns in school enrollment. Only Georgia (1 percent) and Texas (3 percent) are expected to have growth. This pattern contrasts with that of the 1990s, when public school enrollment grew 14 percent regionwide — an increase of about 2.1 million students. During the 1990s, the SREB states with the greatest increases in school enrollment were Delaware (15 percent), Florida (31 percent), Georgia (26 percent), Maryland (19 percent), North Carolina (17 percent), Texas (19 percent) and Virginia (15 percent).

From 2001 to 2010, the numbers of public high school graduates in the region and in the nation are projected to grow by 10 percent. For the SREB states, that rate of increase means more than 89,100 additional graduates from public high schools in the SREB states. Dramatic increases are expected in five SREB states: Florida, up more than 25,500 (24 percent); Georgia, up more than 11,600 (18 percent); Maryland, up almost 8,000 (16 percent); North Carolina, up almost 16,800 (27 percent); and Tennessee, up more than 12,200 (30 percent). Texas' projected increase of 7 percent is expected to result in an additional 15,800 graduates.

Minorities make up a growing share of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools and of high school graduates. In 1980, minorities accounted for at least one-third of public school enrollment in seven SREB states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas). By 1998, 12 SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia) had at least one-third minority enrollment. Minority students are projected to account for at least 46 percent of the public high school graduates in seven SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas) by 2008.

Projected Minority* Percent of Public High School Graduates by 2008



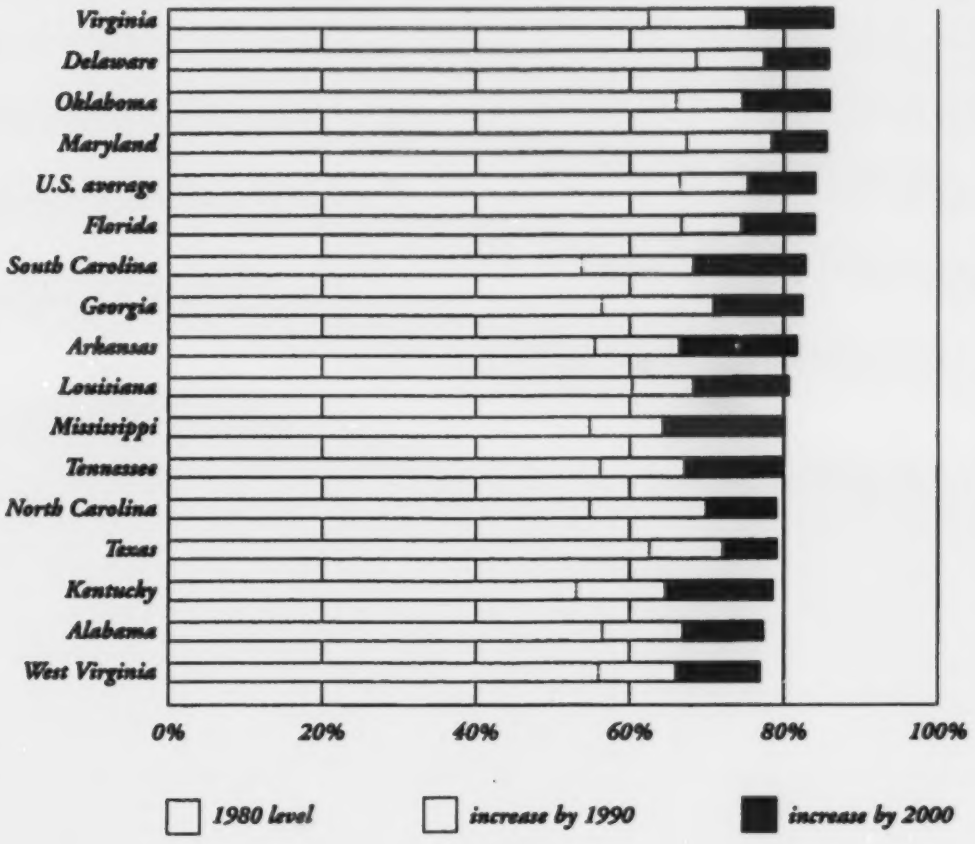
* Minority indicates nonwhite.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Adults' educational attainment

In the 1990s, the percentage of the SREB states' adults 25 and older with high school diplomas or General Educational Development (GED) certificates rose 12 percentage points to 81 percent. The percentage with at least a bachelor's degree rose from 17 percent in 1990 to almost 23 percent by the end of the decade. In 13 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North

Percent of Adults With High School Diplomas or the Equivalent

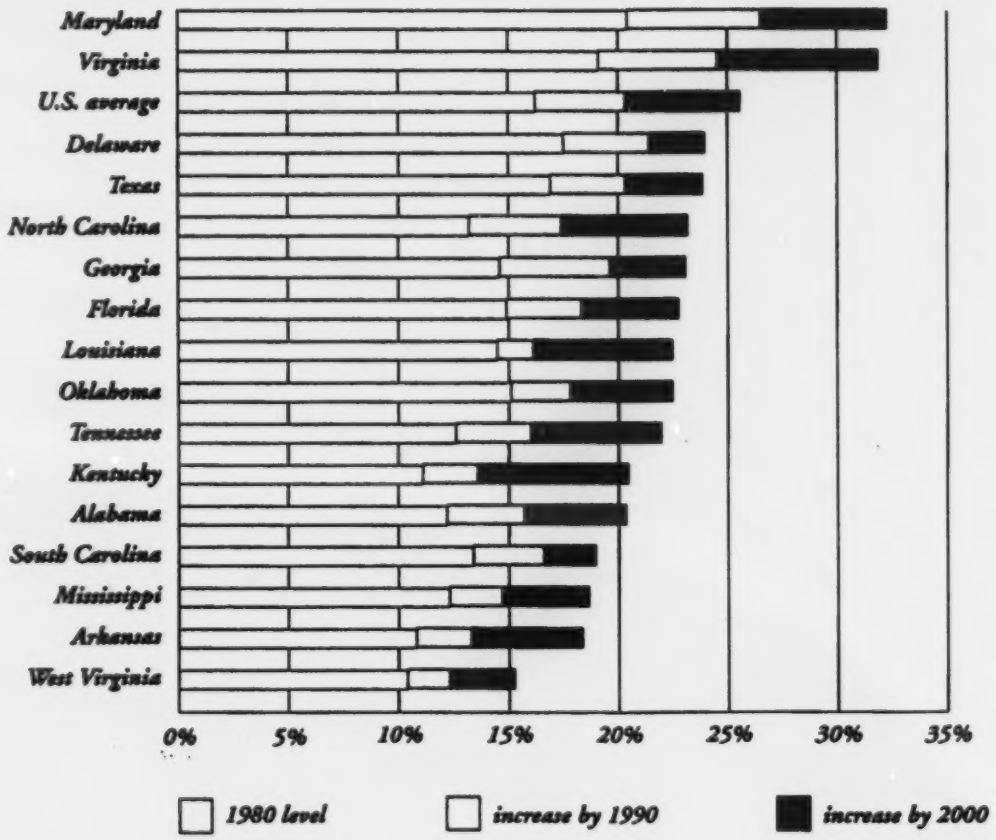


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia), the percentages of adults with high school diplomas or GED certificates increased at a higher rate than did the national average. Only six SREB states (Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia) increased their percentages of adults with college degrees at the national rate or higher.

What a difference 50 years makes! In 1950, 23 percent of Southerners had high school diplomas. By 2000, 23 percent of Southerners had bachelor's degrees or higher.

Percent of Adults With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

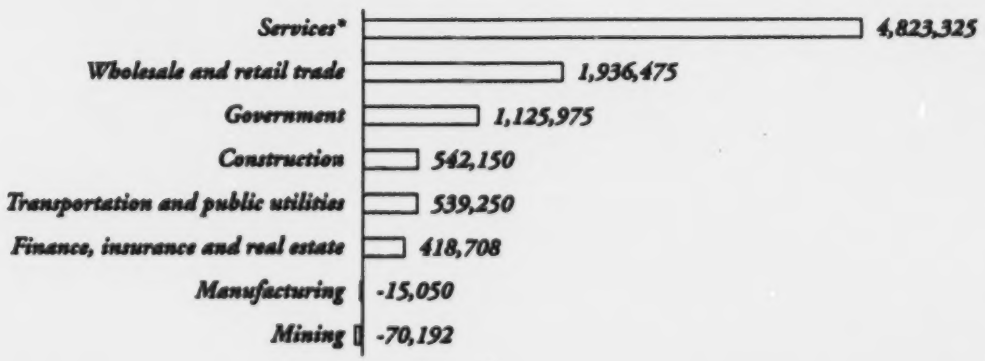
Poverty rates

From 1989 to 1999, the South reduced its poverty rate by 2.4 percentage points, while the national poverty rate decreased by one-half percentage point. In 1999, the SREB region's poverty rate was 14 percent — slightly higher than the national rate of 13 percent. Among children under age 18, the poverty rates are higher. In 1997, 21 percent of the nation's and 24 percent of the SREB region's children under 18 lived in poverty. In half of the SREB states, at least 25 percent of children were living in poverty; in no SREB state was that percentage lower than 14 percent. More than 5.8 million children in the SREB states were living in poverty in the late 1990s.

Employment

The SREB states account for more than one-third of the nation's civilian labor force. From 1989 to 1999, 44 percent (7.1 million) of the new jobs nationwide were created in SREB states. This increase of 17 percent outpaced the national growth rate of 13 percent.

Changes in Nonagricultural Employment, *SREB States, 1989 to 1999*



* The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. Also included are jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The service industries, the largest sector of the region's labor market, had the largest increase (59 percent) during those 10 years. The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. The service industries also include jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs. The second-highest growth rate was in construction (29 percent), followed closely by transportation and public utilities (28 percent). Employment in wholesale and retail trades rose by 23 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate rose by 21 percent, and government employment grew by 18 percent. The number of jobs in mining and manufacturing both declined. Unemployment fell to 4.1 percent by 1999.

Personal income

In every decade since the 1950s, the SREB region's per-capita income has increased faster than has the national rate. In 1950, only three SREB states (Delaware, Florida and Maryland) had an average per-capita income equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average. By 1999, that number had risen to seven (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia). In 1999, the regional average of $26,252 was 92 percent of the national average of $28,542. Per-capita income in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia exceeded the national average.

Government revenues and expenditures

From 1987 to 1997, state and local government general revenues in the SREB states increased by 102 percent and tax revenues increased by 95 percent, while personal income increased by 90 percent. In 1997, the SREB states' tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income were 91 percent of the U.S. average, up just slightly from 10 years before.

Between the late 1980s and the late 1990s, state and local governments regionwide and nationwide rearranged their budgets. Spending on social welfare rose from 20 percent of the total to 26 percent; higher education fell from 10 percent to 9 percent; elementary and secondary education fell from 25 percent to 24 percent; and transportation and public safety fell from 27 percent to 25 percent. Administration held even at about 5 percent. Between 1999 and 2000, state general-fund and earmarked appropriations for elementary and secondary education and higher education increased by more than 7 percent — one percentage point higher than the increase in the total appropriations. If this trend could continue long term, education could regain the budget share that it has lost.

The revenue-generating patterns in the SREB states also changed between the late 1980s and the late 1990s. State and local governments' reliance on federal funds has increased from 17 percent of revenues to 19 percent. The proportions of state and local governments' revenues that come from the federal government range from 14 percent in Virginia to 27 percent in Mississippi and West Virginia. States' tax policies vary. Sales taxes account for none of the tax revenues in Delaware and 24 percent in Tennessee. Property taxes account for 6 percent of the tax revenues in Alabama and 21 percent in Texas. Income taxes (corporate and individual) range from none in Texas to 25 percent of the tax revenues in Maryland.

Table 1
Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population (in thousands), 2000	Percent Change				
		Past			Projected	
		1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020
United States	281,422	11.4	9.8	13.2	6	8
SREB states	99,665	20.4	13.5	17.5	7	9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.4					
Alabama	4,447	13.1	3.8	10.1	8	6
Arkansas	2,673	18.9	2.8	13.7	6	6
Delaware	784	8.4	12.1	17.6	4	4
Florida	15,982	43.5	32.7	23.5	9	13
Georgia	8,186	19.1	18.6	26.4	8	8
Kentucky	4,042	13.7	0.7	9.7	3	3
Louisiana	4,469	15.4	0.3	5.9	5	7
Maryland	5,296	7.5	13.4	10.8	7	7
Mississippi	2,845	13.7	2.1	10.5	5	4
North Carolina	8,049	15.7	12.7	21.4	6	7
Oklahoma	3,451	18.2	4.0	9.7	5	8
South Carolina	4,012	20.5	11.7	15.1	5	7
Tennessee	5,689	16.9	6.2	16.7	9	6
Texas	20,852	27.1	19.4	22.8	10	13
Virginia	7,079	14.9	15.7	14.4	8	8
West Virginia	1,808	11.8	-8.0	0.8	2	*

* Decrease of less than 1 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, the regional total may not equal the sum of the states as shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Resident Population of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000" (2000); "April 1, 1990" (1990); "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (1997) — (www.census.gov); and "Resident Population of States," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 957 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984).

Table 2
Per-Capita Income

	1999	Percent increase 1959 to 1969	1969 to 1979	1979 to 1989	1989 to 1999	Percent of U.S. Average 1959	1969	1979	1989	1999
United States	$28,542	73.1	137.4	99.3	57.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SREB states	26,252	82.2	152.2	101.0	61.0	79.6	83.8	89.0	89.7	92.0
Alabama	22,987	79.7	158.1	101.8	61.0	68.8	71.4	77.6	78.6	80.5
Arkansas	22,244	84.1	166.1	91.3	66.4	64.3	68.4	76.6	73.6	77.9
Delaware	30,778	63.1	149.5	106.4	31.1	125.9	118.7	124.7	129.1	107.8
Florida	27,780	81.1	140.1	109.8	50.7	91.1	95.3	96.4	101.5	97.3
Georgia	27,340	90.6	142.4	114.4	65.9	75.0	82.6	84.3	90.7	95.8
Kentucky	23,237	83.0	152.8	91.0	63.5	72.5	76.7	81.6	78.2	81.4
Louisiana	22,847	69.5	168.1	75.7	67.6	76.9	75.4	85.1	75.0	80.0
Maryland	32,465	81.2	133.1	120.3	51.1	104.1	109.0	107.0	118.3	113.7
Mississippi	20,688	89.9	169.7	86.7	72.3	56.6	62.1	70.5	66.1	72.5
North Carolina	26,003	90.6	142.6	115.6	64.2	71.6	78.9	80.6	87.2	91.1
Oklahoma	22,953	69.5	162.4	75.6	56.1	84.9	83.1	91.8	80.9	80.4
South Carolina	23,545	100.9	146.7	105.2	65.9	62.9	73.0	75.8	78.1	82.5
Tennessee	25,574	84.5	152.3	106.9	65.5	72.3	77.1	81.9	85.0	89.6
Texas	26,858	71.1	163.0	81.0	66.6	89.2	88.2	97.7	88.7	94.1
Virginia	29,789	88.5	148.5	118.7	54.6	84.8	92.3	96.6	106.0	104.4
West Virginia	20,966	73.5	163.6	79.1	59.3	72.4	72.6	80.6	72.4	73.5

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions" (various years); and "State Per-Capita Income" (various years) — (www.bea.doc.gov).

Table 3
Age Distribution of the Population and Projections

	Population (in thousands)							
	Under 5 Years				5 to 17 Years			
	2000	2005	2015	2025	2000	2005	2015	2025
United States	18,988	19,128	21,175	22,500	51,794	52,832	53,348	58,284
SREB states	6,503	6,582	7,159	7,469	18,210	18,626	18,610	20,011
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.2	34.4	33.8	33.2	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.3
Alabama	290	285	296	300	815	834	811	838
Arkansas	169	167	167	163	484	484	460	463
Delaware	50	50	51	52	141	141	133	136
Florida	904	922	1,032	1,086	2,603	2,641	2,641	2,894
Georgia	544	558	608	628	1,526	1,597	1,591	1,700
Kentucky	251	244	239	232	712	707	663	656
Louisiana	320	320	338	346	894	884	887	936
Maryland	358	353	389	411	961	980	973	1,060
Mississippi	200	196	193	190	567	573	544	546
North Carolina	483	481	508	510	1,425	1,453	1,368	1,424
Oklahoma	220	224	242	245	641	628	634	67
South Carolina	255	248	262	267	715	732	712	743
Tennessee	359	362	377	377	1,017	1,046	1,010	1,041
Texas	1,545	1,629	1,886	2,073	4,163	4,347	4,641	5,277
Virginia	451	444	480	502	1,246	1,284	1,269	1,359
West Virginia	104	99	91	87	300	295	273	261

Note: Because of rounding, the regional totals may not equal the sums of the states as shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions and States, by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999," ST-99-9 (2000); and "Projections of the Population, by Age and Sex, of States: 1995 to 2025," P25-113 (1997) — (www.census.gov).

Table 3
continued

Population (in thousands)											
18 to 24 Years				25 to 64 Years				65 Years and Older			
2000	2005	2015	2025	2000	2005	2015	2025	2000	2005	2015	2025
26,265	28,267	30,506	30,368	142,881	149,582	159,533	161,942	34,707	36,171	45,571	61,954
9,368	10,076	10,817	10,656	50,631	53,728	57,805	58,515	12,379	13,246	17,399	24,141
35.7	35.6	35.5	35.1	35.4	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.7	36.6	38.2	39.0
431	444	474	452	2,333	2,455	2,590	2,565	582	613	785	1,069
254	255	250	235	1,347	1,442	1,512	1,463	377	402	533	731
71	80	80	75	409	428	444	433	97	101	124	165
1,252	1,407	1,536	1,524	7,719	8,398	9,463	9,753	2,755	2,911	3,825	5,453
794	864	937	916	4,232	4,542	4,889	4,957	779	852	1,175	1,668
394	387	384	355	2,129	2,222	2,259	2,154	509	538	686	917
473	487	501	498	2,215	2,289	2,409	2,408	523	555	705	945
468	519	563	555	2,899	3,004	3,174	3,219	589	611	763	1,029
294	287	294	278	1,411	1,489	1,548	1,513	344	363	456	615
724	796	839	787	4,154	4,416	4,680	4,624	991	1,081	1,445	2,004
338	356	358	356	1,702	1,779	1,901	1,891	472	504	654	888
367	386	416	400	2,043	2,150	2,283	2,272	478	517	696	963
546	575	598	567	3,028	3,223	3,386	3,325	707	760	994	1,355
2,128	2,348	2,639	2,746	10,182	10,866	12,025	12,723	2,101	2,297	3,089	4,364
661	725	793	771	3,851	4,026	4,270	4,319	788	845	1,109	1,515
173	160	155	141	977	999	972	896	287	296	360	460

Table 4
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population and Projections

	1999 (in thousands)				
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
United States	272,691	224,611	34,862	31,337	13,218
SREB states	95,949	75,018	18,365	9,834	2,566
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.2	33.4	52.7	31.4	19.4
Alabama	4,370	3,188	1,139	45	43
Arkansas	2,551	2,108	411	54	33
Delaware	754	586	149	28	18
Florida	15,111	12,436	2,333	2,334	342
Georgia	7,788	5,373	2,236	240	179
Kentucky	3,961	3,639	288	35	34
Louisiana	4,372	2,883	1,415	119	74
Maryland	5,172	3,492	1,454	199	225
Mississippi	2,769	1,729	1,010	24	30
North Carolina	7,651	5,760	1,686	176	205
Oklahoma	3,358	2,788	262	137	308
South Carolina	3,886	2,684	1,157	54	45
Tennessee	5,484	4,505	913	67	66
Texas	20,044	16,899	2,470	6,045	675
Virginia	6,873	5,210	1,385	266	278
West Virginia	1,807	1,740	56	10	11

[1] The sum of the racial/ethnic groups is more than 100 percent because people of Hispanic origin also are counted as either white, black or other.

[2] "Other" includes American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutians, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Note: Because of rounding, the regional totals may not equal the sums of the states as shown and the percentages of total population may not calculate from the numbers shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Population Estimates for States by Race and Hispanic Origin, July 1999," ST-99-32 (2000); "Projected State Populations by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025" (1996); and "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (1996) — (www.census.gov).

Table 4
continued

Percent of Total Population											
1999				2015				2025			
White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
82.4	12.8	11.5	4.8	80	14	15	7	78	14	18	8
78.2	19.1	10.2	2.7	76	20	13	3	75	21	15	4
73.0	26.1	1.0	1.0	73	26	1	1	72	26	1	2
82.6	16.1	2.1	1.3	83	15	2	2	83	15	2	2
77.7	19.8	3.7	2.4	76	22	5	3	74	23	6	3
82.3	15.4	15.4	2.3	81	17	21	3	80	17	24	3
69.0	28.7	3.1	2.3	66	32	3	2	64	34	4	3
91.9	7.3	0.9	0.8	91	8	1	1	91	8	1	1
65.9	32.4	2.7	1.7	63	35	4	2	61	36	4	3
67.5	28.1	3.9	4.4	63	31	6	6	60	33	7	7
62.4	36.5	0.9	1.1	62	36	1	1	62	37	1	1
75.3	22.0	2.3	2.7	74	23	2	3	73	24	2	3
83.0	7.8	4.1	9.2	79	10	5	11	78	11	6	11
69.1	29.8	1.4	1.2	69	30	1	1	68	30	2	1
82.1	16.6	1.2	1.2	81	18	1	1	80	18	2	2
84.3	12.3	30.2	3.4	82	14	34	4	81	14	38	5
75.8	20.1	3.9	4.0	72	22	5	6	70	23	6	6
96.3	3.1	0.6	0.6	96	3	1	1	95	4	1	1

Table 5
Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

		Public School Enrollment			
		Percent Change			
		Past		Projected	
	Fall 2000 (estimated)	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2010
United States	47,159,682	0.8	14.4	1	-1
SREB states	16,793,936	4.9	14.0	2	-1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.6				
Alabama	726,259	-4.9	0.6	4	-1
Arkansas	448,018	-2.5	2.7	*	-2
Delaware	114,424	0.3	14.8	2	-2
Florida	2,434,403	23.3	30.8	-1	-2
Georgia	1,444,937	7.8	25.5	4	1
Kentucky	623,231	-5.0	-2.1	3	-3
Louisiana	743,089	0.9	-5.3	-2	-1
Maryland	853,406	-4.7	19.3	2	-2
Mississippi	499,362	5.3	*	*	-2
North Carolina	1,265,810	-3.8	16.5	5	-4
Oklahoma	625,577	0.2	8.0	-6	-2
South Carolina	647,400	0.5	4.1	1	-3
Tennessee	905,100	-3.4	9.8	5	*
Texas	4,033,697	16.6	19.2	2	3
Virginia	1,144,054	-1.2	14.6	1	-1
West Virginia	285,169	-15.9	-11.5	-2	-4

* Change of less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2010* (2000); and *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2000-01* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 5
continued

Public School Enrollment — Percent Minority[1]			Public School Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Enrollment		
1980	1990	1998	1980	1990	1997
26.7	—	37.1	89.2	89.5	90.1
32.1	35.4	38.1	92.1	92.1	91.7
33.6	37.2	38.5	92.4	92.6	91.2
23.5	25.5	27.2	96.0	95.3	94.5
28.8	32.0	37.6	81.0	81.4	82.2
32.2	38.1	44.7	88.0	89.7	89.3
34.3	—	43.6	92.8	92.7	92.8
9.1	10.2	11.6	90.6	90.3	90.4
43.4	46.8	50.3	83.0	84.9	84.6
33.5	38.9	45.0	87.6	85.9	86.5
51.6	51.7	52.3	90.5	90.2	90.3
31.9	33.5	37.5	95.1	95.2	93.3
20.8	25.8	33.0	97.3	96.1	95.8
43.5	42.2	44.3	92.6	92.4	92.1
24.5	23.7	26.4	92.3	91.3	91.3
45.9	50.4	55.9	95.1	94.7	94.6
27.5	—	35.9	93.1	93.0	91.9
4.3	4.4	5.1	96.8	96.3	95.4

Table 6
High School Graduates

	Public High School Graduates					
		Percent Change			Projected Percent Minority[1]	
		Past		Projected		
	2000-01 (estimated)	1989-91 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 2000-01	2000-01 to 2009-10	1998-99	2007-08
United States	2,542,399	-18.0	13.8	10	29	37
SREB states	861,247	-10.0	10.9	10	37	44
SREB states as a percentage of nation[2]	33.9				124.1	119.6
Alabama	39,377	-13.0	0.9	-4	35	37
Arkansas	27,335	-13.2	6.5	-4	25	34
Delaware	6,669	-28.9	27.7	9	31	37
Florida	104,555	-1.5	19.6	24	40	51
Georgia	64,738	-4.6	7.7	18	41	51
Kentucky	36,620	-14.1	2.2	4	10	13
Louisiana	38,022	-27.5	13.5	-12	41	46
Maryland	48,538	-27.8	24.4	16	40	48
Mississippi	24,065	-15.7	1.7	-3	50	51
North Carolina	61,887	-9.5	-1.4	27	33	41
Oklahoma	36,603	-15.1	10.8	-3	30	39
South Carolina	32,800	-13.9	*	4	43	46
Tennessee	40,911	-11.5	-8.8	30	21	26
Texas	214,953	1.5	23.3	7	46	54
Virginia	65,401	-12.9	11.9	10	32	37
West Virginia	18,773	-10.7	-10.9	-8	5	8

* Change of less than 1 percent.

[1] Minority indicates nonwhite.

[2] Percent of 16- to 19-year-olds not in school and not high school graduates. The rate for a year is an average of three years. For example, the 1997 rate is an average of 1996, 1997 and 1998.

[3] Percentages of nation may not calculate from numbers shown because of rounding.

Table 6

continued

Public High School Graduates as a Percentage of Total High School Graduates				High School Dropout Rates[2]		
Past			Projected			
1976-77	1986-89	1996-97	2005-06	1987	1997	Change, 1987 to 1997
90.2	89.6	93.9	90	10	10	0
93.1	91.9	91.6	89	13	11	-2
103.2	102.6	97.6	99.5	130.0	110.0	
92.1	92.6	89.5	89	14	11	-3
96.8	96.8	95.3	95	11	12	1
85.4	77.2	82.6	79	11	10	-1
92.6	88.7	89.5	87	14	12	-2
94.0	90.2	91.2	82	13	12	-1
91.3	91.9	91.2	91	13	11	-2
84.3	81.5	82.1	79	14	11	-3
88.8	87.0	87.1	86	10	7	-3
87.4	87.9	86.2	86	13	10	-3
96.0	96.4	94.2	93	13	12	-1
97.7	97.1	96.4	96	12	10	-2
92.6	93.7	92.7	88	10	11	1
90.8	89.1	89.2	88	13	13	0
96.5	94.9	95.4	93	15	13	-2
94.3	93.9	92.4	90	9	7	-2
96.9	97.1	96.5	95	13	8	-5

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2010* (2000); and *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2000-01* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board: *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, By State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation: *Kids Count Data Book, 1999* and *2000* (www.aecf.org/kidscount), based on special tabulations of *Current Population Survey* data prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7
Educational Attainment of the Adult Population[1]

	Percent With High School Diplomas or GEDs, 2000	Increase (in percentage points)					
		1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	1950 to 2000
United States	84.1	7.7	11.3	14.1	8.8	8.9	50.7
SREB states[2]	81.3	9.0	9.6	14.8	12.7	12.1	58.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	96.6						
Alabama	77.5	9.3	10.9	15.2	10.4	10.6	56.4
Arkansas	81.7	7.7	11.0	15.5	10.9	15.4	60.5
Delaware	86.1	9.6	11.3	14.0	8.8	8.6	52.3
Florida	84.0	7.8	10.0	14.1	7.8	9.6	49.2
Georgia	82.6	11.6	8.6	15.8	14.5	11.7	62.2
Kentucky	78.7	5.7	10.9	14.5	11.5	14.1	56.8
Louisiana	80.8	10.7	9.8	18.1	8.0	12.5	59.2
Maryland	85.7	9.2	12.3	15.1	11.0	7.3	54.8
Mississippi	80.3	8.2	11.2	13.8	9.5	16.0	58.8
North Carolina	79.2	11.8	6.2	16.4	15.1	9.2	58.7
Oklahoma	86.1	7.5	11.1	14.4	8.6	11.5	53.1
South Carolina	83.0	11.8	7.4	15.9	14.6	14.7	64.4
Tennessee	79.9	6.1	11.4	14.4	10.9	12.8	55.6
Texas	79.2	9.6	7.8	15.2	9.5	7.1	49.3
Virginia	86.6	9.7	9.8	14.7	12.7	11.4	58.4
West Virginia	77.1	6.1	11.1	14.4	10.0	11.1	52.7

[1] Population age 25 and older.

[2] The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Note: Percentages may not calculate from numbers shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Educational Attainment in the United States" (various years); *Current Population Survey* (various years) — (www.census.gov); and *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (various years) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 7
continued

Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000	Increase (in percentage points)					
	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	1950 to 2000
25.6	1.5	3.0	5.5	4.1	5.3	19.4
22.5	1.6	2.5	5.0	3.1	5.5	17.6
87.9						
20.4	2.0	2.1	4.4	3.5	4.7	16.7
18.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	2.5	5.1	15.2
24.0	2.8	3.0	4.4	3.9	2.6	16.7
22.8	1.3	2.5	4.6	3.4	4.5	16.3
23.1	1.6	3.0	5.4	5.0	3.5	18.5
20.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.5	6.9	16.6
22.5	1.9	2.3	5.5	1.6	6.4	17.7
32.3	2.1	4.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	25.1
18.7	1.7	2.5	4.2	2.4	4.0	14.8
23.2	1.2	2.2	4.7	4.2	5.8	18.1
22.5	1.6	2.1	5.1	2.7	4.7	16.2
19.0	1.4	2.1	4.4	3.2	2.4	13.5
22.0	1.4	2.4	4.7	3.4	6.0	17.9
23.9	1.8	2.9	6.0	3.4	3.6	17.7
31.9	1.9	3.9	6.8	5.4	7.4	25.4
15.3	0.8	1.6	3.6	1.9	3.0	10.9

Table 8
Poverty Rates in the Population and Among Children

	Overall Poverty Rate[1]		Poverty Among Children Under 18		
			1997		
	1999	Change (in percentage points), 1998 to 1999	Rate	Estimated Number	Change (in percentage points), 1996 to 1997
United States	12.6	-0.5	21	14,613,392	1
SREB states[2]	13.6	-2.4	24	5,824,828	1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	107.9		114.3	39.9	
Alabama	15.1	-4.8	25	271,139	1
Arkansas	16.4	-4.1	26	171,006	2
Delaware	10.1	1.7	15	26,758	1
Florida	13.3	0.5	22	763,527	1
Georgia	13.7	-0.8	23	457,625	2
Kentucky	13.8	-3.2	26	255,381	1
Louisiana	18.2	-5.5	30	363,062	-2
Maryland	7.6	-1.7	14	179,080	*
Mississippi	16.8	-7.9	30	227,858	-4
North Carolina	13.0	0.1	19	356,553	1
Oklahoma	13.5	-2.8	25	220,096	2
South Carolina	12.8	-3.2	23	219,991	2
Tennessee	13.2	-4.6	21	278,743	-1
Texas	15.6	-1.9	26	1,448,034	*
Virginia	9.8	-0.8	17	277,766	1
West Virginia	16.7	-1.7	30	124,205	4

* Change of less than 1 percent.

[1] The overall poverty rates are based on three-year averages. For example, the 1999 figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census averages of 1997, 1998 and 1999 estimates.

[2] The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Note: Numbers or percentages may not calculate from figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Survey*, "March 1981" through "March 1999" (various years) — (www.census.gov); and "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book 2000* (www.aecf.org/kidscount).

Table 9

Employment and Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

	Civilian Labor Force[1]		Employment[2]			Unemployment Rates	
				Increase, 1994 to 1999			
	1999 (in thousands)	Increase, 1994 to 1999	1999 (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	Percent	1989	1999
United States	139,368	6.3	133,488	10,428	8.5	6.1	4.2
SREB states[3]	48,116	7.0	46,140	3,822	9.0	5.9	4.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.5	34.6	36.6				
Alabama	2,145	5.8	2,043	136	7.2	6.0	4.8
Arkansas	1,222	1.2	1,167	24	2.1	5.3	4.5
Delaware	389	1.7	375	12	3.2	4.9	3.5
Florida	7,366	8.2	7,082	719	11.3	6.6	3.9
Georgia	4,088	14.3	3,925	534	15.7	5.2	4.0
Kentucky	1,970	8.0	1,882	156	9.0	5.4	4.5
Louisiana	2,052	5.7	1,948	163	9.1	8.0	5.1
Maryland	2,766	2.6	2,668	110	4.3	5.1	3.5
Mississippi	1,270	1.4	1,205	36	3.0	6.6	5.1
North Carolina	3,874	7.7	3,752	312	9.1	4.4	3.2
Oklahoma	1,648	6.7	1,591	137	9.4	5.8	3.4
South Carolina	1,962	7.6	1,874	165	9.6	6.3	4.5
Tennessee	2,819	5.8	2,705	168	6.6	4.8	4.0
Texas	10,206	8.5	9,734	932	10.6	6.4	4.6
Virginia	3,522	3.1	3,424	174	5.3	4.9	2.8
West Virginia	817	3.7	763	46	6.4	8.9	6.6

[1] The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed people.

[2] Includes agricultural and nonagricultural employment.

[3] Regional totals may not equal the sums of the states because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Unemployment, 1978 to 1999" (2000) — (www.bls.gov).

Table 10
Nonagricultural Employment

	1999 (in thousands)								
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
United States	128,616	535	6,273	18,431	6,792	29,792	7,632	39,000	20,161
SREB states	44,609	338	2,441	6,141	2,463	10,507	2,376	12,959	7,384
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.7	63.2	38.9	33.3	36.3	35.3	31.1	33.2	36.6
Alabama	1,932	10	107	370	94	451	89	460	350
Arkansas	1,139	3	50	252	69	260	46	270	188
Delaware	412	*	24	59	18	90	51	115	55
Florida	6,930	7	370	497	353	1,730	446	2,554	974
Georgia	3,866	8	194	593	256	957	209	1,055	594
Kentucky	1,789	23	87	319	105	427	71	458	299
Louisiana	1,918	53	132	191	116	447	87	523	368
Maryland	2,372	1	145	177	113	544	137	815	439
Mississippi	1,134	6	57	240	55	245	42	263	226
North Carolina	3,837	4	218	807	175	875	184	965	609
Oklahoma	1,475	30	56	187	84	339	76	420	283
South Carolina	1,835	2	113	361	80	444	84	437	315
Tennessee	2,669	4	131	507	162	636	127	717	384
Texas	9,193	155	526	1,100	563	2,153	516	2,632	1,548
Virginia	3,383	10	198	398	181	743	180	1,063	610
West Virginia	726	21	35	82	39	166	29	213	141

* Fewer than 1,000 or less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Nonagricultural Employment, 1939 to 1999" (2000) — (www.bls.gov).

Table 10
continued

Percent Change, April 1989 to April 1999								
Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
19.2	-22.7	21.3	-5.0	21.0	16.1	14.5	44.9	13.4
26.3	-17.2	28.6	-0.2	28.0	22.6	21.4	59.3	18.0
20.7	-10.9	37.2	-4.1	14.8	28.7	24.2	51.4	10.2
27.5	-25.0	50.1	9.3	27.4	28.7	19.5	53.5	21.7
19.5	*	16.0	-18.8	15.3	19.3	67.0	39.7	16.8
31.7	-24.5	8.7	-7.5	32.4	20.7	20.4	69.8	21.7
31.4	-10.5	32.3	4.3	35.9	29.0	27.7	72.6	16.0
24.8	-33.7	32.4	12.4	36.2	23.7	18.3	46.3	17.9
24.7	-1.8	59.1	8.1	6.8	21.8	8.9	48.0	16.7
10.1	-25.0	-10.8	-15.5	11.8	0.9	4.9	36.0	6.8
23.3	4.2	57.8	-1.5	21.0	24.8	9.1	70.6	13.3
24.8	-19.2	33.8	-7.4	16.1	22.9	39.2	71.4	27.7
26.8	-28.9	54.4	13.5	28.7	22.8	29.7	59.4	10.1
22.3	-3.1	21.3	-7.4	24.7	32.0	24.5	59.1	15.2
23.1	-34.7	34.5	-3.4	39.5	25.1	23.1	53.5	11.7
34.4	-11.1	62.5	12.4	39.0	27.5	18.8	61.6	28.3
18.2	-33.4	1.3	-7.3	22.9	13.5	18.1	50.8	8.4
18.2	-36.7	40.8	-6.5	7.4	14.8	22.1	54.8	11.8

Table 11
State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

	1996-97 (in millions)			Percent increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97			Tax Revenues Per $1,000 in Personal Income	
	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1986-87	1996-97
United States	$1,289,217	$728,594	$6,928,762	87.9	79.8	78.8	$105	$105
SREB states	397,242	215,301	2,240,307	101.8	94.7	89.8	94	96
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.8	29.6	32.3				89.6	91.4
Alabama	$16,966	$7,958	$91,283	90.3	79.2	83.0	$89	$87
Arkansas	9,873	5,120	51,059	114.8	106.9	83.7	89	100
Delaware	4,228	2,156	20,143	99.6	91.1	80.7	101	107
Florida	63,758	35,633	377,681	123.1	117.1	95.7	85	94
Georgia	32,958	18,171	183,762	110.1	112.9	102.8	94	99
Kentucky	16,535	8,896	82,905	107.4	97.2	80.5	98	107
Louisiana	20,160	9,630	92,290	71.9	75.9	76.5	105	104
Maryland	23,877	14,838	148,826	74.5	71.9	74.2	101	100
Mississippi	11,235	5,362	51,589	99.1	106.3	89.7	96	104
North Carolina	32,570	17,741	179,688	127.6	103.0	104.0	99	99
Oklahoma	12,840	7,126	69,952	73.3	78.7	66.4	95	102
South Carolina	15,873	7,802	81,049	109.2	84.8	91.0	100	96
Tennessee	21,157	10,626	125,449	105.2	89.4	94.2	87	85
Texas	78,655	43,562	469,205	98.7	90.0	97.5	94	93
Virginia	28,570	16,828	180,226	97.7	84.1	79.5	91	93
West Virginia	7,989	3,852	35,200	84.6	65.0	62.5	108	109

Note: Regional totals and percentages of nation may not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions: 1958-96" (1998); and "Personal Income, by State and Region, 1995-99" (2000) — (www.bea.doc.gov).

Table 12

State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Total General (in millions), 1996-97	Percent Increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97	Per-Capita Expenditures		
			1996-97	Percent of National Average	
				1986-87	1996-97
United States	$1,251,299	90.7	$4,673	100.0	100.0
SREB states[1]	388,325	104.2	4,145	85.1	88.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.0				
Alabama	$17,229	103.3	$3,986	77.9	85.3
Arkansas	9,415	106.8	3,731	71.8	79.8
Delaware	3,943	104.7	5,364	111.7	114.8
Florida	63,424	124.3	4,321	87.0	92.5
Georgia	32,661	119.0	4,361	88.7	93.3
Kentucky	15,587	100.5	3,986	78.0	85.3
Louisiana	18,816	70.9	4,322	93.6	92.5
Maryland	22,827	82.2	4,480	101.3	95.9
Mississippi	11,109	108.8	4,067	75.9	87.0
North Carolina	31,222	134.3	4,202	76.8	89.9
Oklahoma	12,219	68.5	3,679	83.4	78.7
South Carolina	15,939	119.4	4,208	79.4	90.0
Tennessee	21,234	110.5	3,953	77.9	84.6
Texas	76,431	95.9	3,943	86.7	84.4
Virginia	28,524	101.3	4,234	88.2	90.6
West Virginia	7,744	79.5	4,266	85.8	91.3

[1] Total does not equal the sum of the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data; "State Population Estimates: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1998" (1998); and "Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1980 to 1990" (1996) — (www.census.gov).

Table 13
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

	From Federal Government		Taxes			
			Total		General Sales	
	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97
United States	16.8	19.0	59.0	56.5	14.1	13.9
SREB states	16.9	19.2	56.2	54.2	15.4	15.8
Alabama	19.5	22.6	49.8	46.9	15.0	14.8
Arkansas	22.1	24.2	53.9	51.9	16.9	18.9
Delaware	15.0	16.5	53.2	51.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	12.8	14.5	57.4	55.9	19.3	19.6
Georgia	17.6	19.9	54.4	55.1	15.2	16.6
Kentucky	19.9	22.3	56.6	53.8	11.2	11.4
Louisiana	23.3	22.8	46.7	47.8	18.5	18.9
Maryland	16.1	16.9	63.1	62.1	9.5	8.8
Mississippi	23.3	26.5	46.1	47.7	18.0	17.1
North Carolina	16.7	20.0	61.1	54.5	14.6	12.2
Oklahoma	17.2	17.6	53.8	55.5	14.2	16.5
South Carolina	17.8	20.8	55.7	49.2	15.5	13.3
Tennessee	20.7	25.1	54.4	50.2	25.0	23.8
Texas	14.1	18.9	56.4	55.4	14.5	17.7
Virginia	15.7	13.6	63.2	58.9	10.2	9.6
West Virginia	22.8	26.9	54.0	48.2	18.3	10.4

[1] Individual and corporate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

Table 13
continued

Taxes						Other Nontax Revenues	
Property		Income[1]		Other			
1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97
17.7	17.0	15.5	15.0	11.8	10.7	24.2	24.5
15.3	14.9	10.2	10.2	15.2	13.3	26.9	26.6
5.7	6.1	12.3	11.7	16.8	14.3	30.6	30.5
10.2	8.3	14.2	15.0	12.6	9.8	24.0	24.0
7.3	8.1	22.8	20.6	23.1	22.3	31.8	32.5
19.1	19.3	2.1	1.9	17.0	15.0	29.7	29.6
13.8	15.0	16.6	16.6	8.8	6.9	28.0	24.9
9.6	9.2	18.0	18.6	17.8	14.6	23.5	23.9
7.5	7.1	5.4	9.6	15.3	12.1	30.0	29.5
15.4	16.1	25.1	25.4	13.1	11.9	20.8	21.0
10.9	11.2	7.4	9.1	9.7	10.4	30.7	25.8
13.0	11.7	21.9	19.8	11.6	10.8	22.3	25.5
10.8	8.5	10.3	14.9	18.5	15.5	28.9	26.9
13.0	13.2	15.8	13.7	11.4	9.0	26.5	30.0
11.7	11.0	3.6	2.9	14.2	12.6	24.9	24.7
23.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	18.6	16.9	29.5	25.7
17.5	18.4	19.1	18.0	16.3	12.9	21.1	27.5
9.5	9.6	13.2	13.0	13.0	15.2	23.2	24.9

Table 14
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Education					
	Higher Education		Elementary and Secondary Education		Total[1]	
	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97
United States	9.2	8.5	23.9	23.5	35.0	34.0
SREB states	10.0	9.3	25.2	24.3	37.3	35.6
Alabama	12.5	11.5	20.3	22.8	38.0	36.7
Arkansas	10.5	9.7	28.0	24.1	41.8	37.1
Delaware	13.3	12.6	22.1	21.9	38.7	38.1
Florida	5.7	6.0	24.4	22.5	32.4	30.0
Georgia	7.9	7.8	26.0	25.0	35.3	35.9
Kentucky	10.7	10.0	21.2	21.9	34.8	34.7
Louisiana	8.4	8.7	20.9	21.1	31.4	31.9
Maryland	9.6	9.8	22.8	24.9	34.6	36.9
Mississippi	11.1	11.0	23.4	20.6	36.6	33.9
North Carolina	14.2	11.6	27.5	22.2	43.7	35.7
Oklahoma	10.6	11.2	26.3	26.5	38.3	39.5
South Carolina	12.6	9.8	26.8	23.8	42.1	35.7
Tennessee	10.1	9.4	20.8	21.8	34.0	32.7
Texas	11.1	10.2	28.6	28.7	40.8	40.1
Virginia	11.3	10.0	26.4	25.1	39.8	37.1
West Virginia	8.3	8.9	27.2	24.8	37.7	36.1

[1] Total includes miscellaneous education not shown separately.

[2] Includes welfare, hospitals, public health, social insurance administration and veterans services.

[3] Includes highways, air transportation, parking facilities, water transportation, transit subsidies, police, fire, corrections, protective inspection, natural resources, parks/recreation, housing/community development, sewerage and solid waste.

[4] Includes interest on the general debt, miscellaneous commercial activities, spending that cannot be allocated and intergovernmental transfers.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

Table 14
continued

Social Welfare[2]		Transportation, Public Safety, Environment and Housing[3]		Administration		Other[4]	
1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97	1986-87	1996-97
21.7	25.1	26.0	25.0	5.3	5.3	12.0	10.5
19.6	25.9	27.2	25.0	5.3	5.0	10.5	8.5
23.7	31.4	23.6	21.0	5.1	4.2	9.7	6.7
21.8	28.2	24.3	24.0	4.5	4.7	7.6	6.0
12.5	18.6	26.3	25.2	6.7	7.9	15.9	10.2
17.7	21.9	31.3	32.2	6.7	5.9	11.9	10.0
27.2	28.5	24.4	22.8	5.1	5.0	7.9	7.9
19.7	27.6	27.7	21.8	5.2	4.4	12.6	11.5
21.9	30.4	26.6	23.7	4.9	5.2	15.2	8.8
15.6	18.4	31.1	28.2	5.2	5.4	13.5	11.1
27.2	32.0	23.3	21.6	4.6	5.3	8.3	7.3
19.6	30.4	24.0	23.3	5.2	4.0	7.5	6.5
21.6	24.6	26.0	23.6	5.0	5.1	9.1	7.1
23.1	33.5	21.6	19.3	4.3	4.7	9.0	6.9
25.3	31.0	26.3	24.6	4.7	4.4	9.6	7.3
15.4	24.2	28.3	22.8	4.7	4.4	10.8	8.5
17.5	20.4	29.4	28.5	6.1	5.7	7.2	8.2
18.8	27.3	22.6	22.5	5.2	5.7	15.8	8.5

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Table 15
State General-Fund and Earmarked Appropriations

	Total (in millions), 1999-2000	Percent Change, 1998-99 to 1999-2000						
			Education					
		Total	Higher Education	Elementary and Secondary Education	Total	Corrections	Medicaid[1]	All Other
United States	$498,616	5.5	7.5	6.4	7.2	5.2	4.5	3.5
SREB states[2]	154,646	5.9	7.0	7.9	7.2	4.0	5.6	4.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.0							
Alabama	$9,570	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	-6.3	12.6	2.6
Arkansas	3,679	5.3	4.8	8.9	5.9	7.8	11.3	0.6
Delaware	2,356	9.4	4.5	6.7	5.0	16.6	3.4	13.3
Florida	20,245	3.0	2.7	9.0	4.7	4.1	0.1	1.0
Georgia	13,066	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.4	7.2	1.4	-1.7
Kentucky	6,708	4.6	4.3	7.4	5.2	7.4	0.8	5.0
Louisiana	6,362	1.3	1.7	5.8	2.8	7.7	1.7	-2.7
Maryland	8,955	4.8	3.1	12.2	5.5	5.4	1.7	4.9
Mississippi	4,178	12.8	11.3	16.6	13.0	15.8	15.7	10.4
North Carolina	13,654	6.2	10.0	3.2	7.9	2.2	12.8	1.4
Oklahoma	5,293	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	4.9	3.9	-1.1
South Carolina	6,246	13.2	10.8	16.9	12.4	-1.3	5.0	21.2
Tennessee	6,773	4.3	2.8	1.3	2.4	1.7	15.4	0.3
Texas	30,417	10.8	16.7	12.3	15.5	1.5	5.4	7.7
Virginia	11,137	8.7	4.5	12.9	6.7	4.8	10.1	11.8
West Virginia	2,941	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	6.8	-0.9	-1.9

Note: Previous versions of this table included the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program operated jointly by states and the federal government. When the federal government reformed welfare in 1996, the AFDC program was abolished in favor of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Funding under the new program is not comparable, so neither AFDC nor TANF funds are included in this table.

[1] Medicaid includes dollars from the general fund; from taxes, fees and donations; and from other funds.

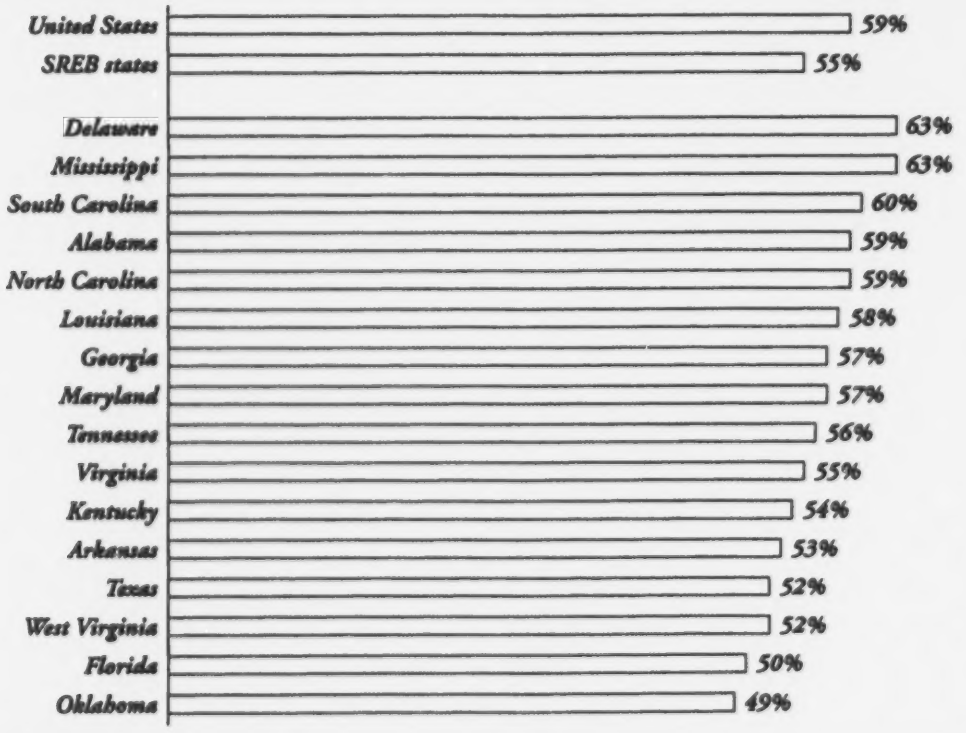
[2] Total does not equal the sum of the figures shown because of rounding.

Source: Arturo Perez, Jennifer Grooters and Corina Eckl, *State Budget Actions, 1999* (Denver, Colo.: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2000).

Students attending college

In 1997, more than half (55 percent) of the high school graduates that year in the SREB region enrolled in college the fall after graduation. The SREB region was at 93 percent of the U.S. average of 59 percent. Five SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina) were at or above the national average. In the 1990s, enrollment increases were the norm in the SREB region. Eleven SREB states had more students in college in 1998 than in 1992 — an increase of 139,500 students (3 percent). In the rest of the nation, more than half of the states had fewer students enrolled in 1998 than in 1992.

College Enrollment* Rates of Recent High School Graduates, 1997



* Includes four-year and two-year colleges.

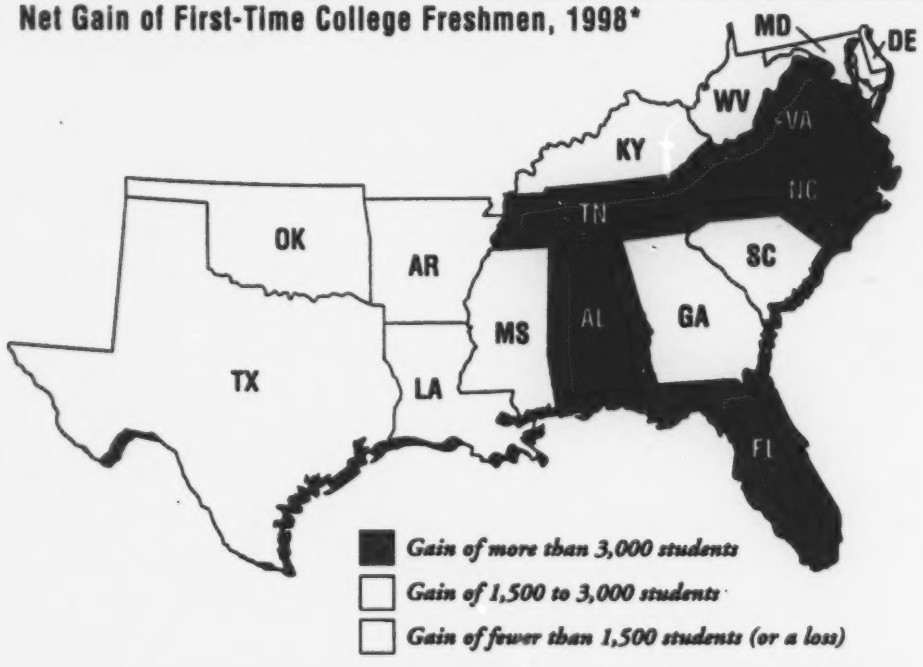
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Center for Education Statistics

Adults ages 25 to 34 enroll in college at the same rate in the SREB region as they do nationwide. For the traditional college-age group of 18- to 24-year-olds, the SREB region's rate of 29 percent in 1998 trailed the nation's average rate of 32 percent. These rates were higher than they were in the early 1990s. Delaware's enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds was above the national average. While older college students have been the fastest-growing group in the last decade, most college students in the SREB region still are between the ages of 18 and 24. About 40 percent of college students in the SREB region were 25 years old or older in 1997. The age distribution of college students remained stable in the 1990s.

Student movement from state to state

More first-time freshmen come to SREB states to attend colleges than leave to attend colleges in states outside of the region. This makes the South a "net importer" of college students. All SREB states except Maryland were net importers of first-time freshmen in 1998.

Net Gain of First-Time College Freshmen, 1998*



* Net gain indicates that the number of first-time freshmen enrolling from out of state is greater than the number of in-state residents who leave to become first-time freshmen in other states.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

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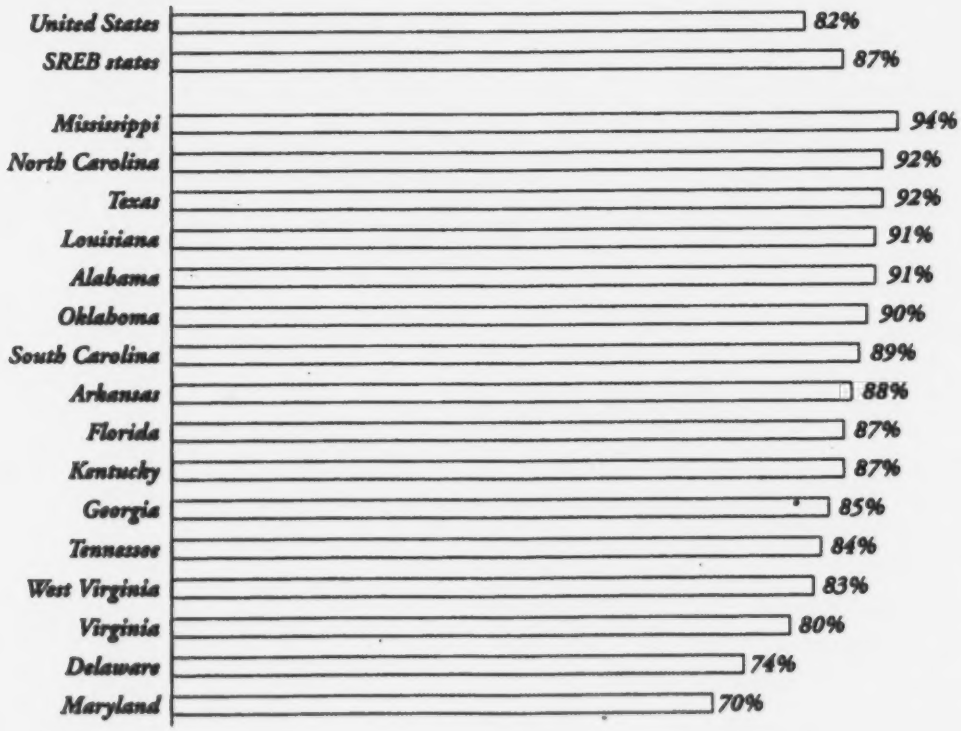
SREB states also had higher percentages of students who attended colleges in their home states than did other states nationwide. In 1998, 87 percent of first-time freshmen in the SREB states attended colleges in their home states. The national average was 82 percent.

Students attending four-year and two-year colleges

Enrollment in the SREB region's two-year colleges held virtually even for most of the 1990s. Nationwide, enrollment in two-year colleges fell by 3 percent over the same period. Between 1992 and 1998, enrollment in four-year colleges and universities rose by 5 percent in the SREB region and by 3 percent nationwide.

Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending In-State Colleges and Universities, 1998

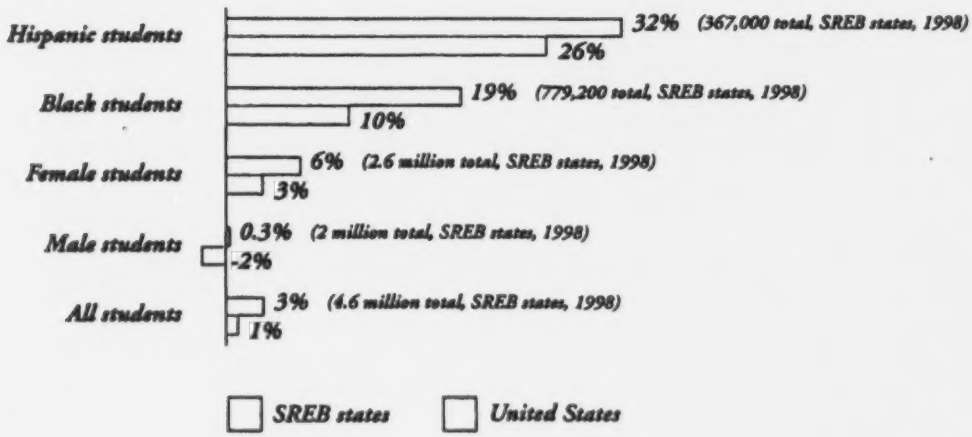


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Thirty-eight percent of all college students and 44 percent of undergraduate students in the SREB region attended two-year colleges in 1998. These proportions were slightly lower than they were six years earlier. This relative stability regionwide concealed considerable variation among the states. Seven SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) enrolled higher percentages of their undergraduate students in two-year colleges in 1998 than six years earlier. In some of the other SREB states, the percentages were dramatically lower in 1998 than in 1992. For example, the percentages in Alabama, Florida and Georgia were four to six percentage points lower in 1998 than in 1992. In Georgia, the change represented a shift of 14,300 undergraduates from two-year to four-year colleges.

Among students at two-year colleges in the SREB states, 97 percent attended public colleges; 75 percent of students at four-year colleges attended public colleges. Women accounted for about 59 percent of all students at two-year colleges in 1998 — up from 58 percent in 1992. Almost half (45 percent) of first-time freshmen began college at two-year institutions. This percentage changed very little in the 1990s. However, nationwide the percentage of first-time freshmen attending two-year colleges fell from 49 percent to 44 percent between 1992 and 1998.

Percent Change in College Enrollment, 1992 to 1998



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Among four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region and nationwide, enrollment at private or independent colleges and universities increased faster than at public colleges and universities. For example, public four-year colleges increased enrollment by 43,400 — for a total of 2.8 million in the SREB region in 1998. During that same time, enrollment at private colleges increased by 88,300 — for a total of 701,900. Higher percentages of undergraduate, graduate and professional-program students in the SREB region attended private colleges and universities in 1998 than in 1992. The shift at the graduate level was the most striking. In 1998, 76 percent of all graduate students in the SREB region attended public universities — down from 79 percent in 1992. This shift means that public colleges gained 14,400 graduate students from 1992 to 1998, while private colleges gained 23,800 graduate students. The percentages of graduate students at public colleges increased in the 1990s in three SREB states (Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia).

Undergraduate students make up 87 percent of the college students in the SREB region, and 85 percent of undergraduate students attend public colleges and universities. However, between 1992 and 1998, the percentages of undergraduate students in public colleges declined in all but two SREB states (Arkansas and Mississippi). From 1992 to 1998, undergraduate enrollment was basically steady nationwide but grew by about 3 percent in the SREB region. In 1998, first-time freshmen accounted for about 19 percent of undergraduate enrollment — up from 17 percent in 1992.

Part-time students

In the SREB region, part-time students made up 27 percent of all students at four-year colleges and universities in 1998. In the region's two-year colleges, 60 percent of the students attended part time. The percentage of all students attending part time declined since the 1980s. Between 1992 and 1998, the percentage of part-time students who were women remained about the same — about 60 percent.

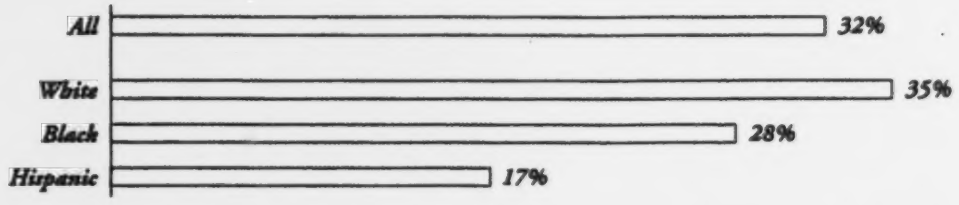
Female students

From 1992 to 1998, the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities increased by 6 percent in the SREB region and by 3 percent in the nation. By 1998, women made up 57 percent of the SREB region's college students — 57 percent of undergraduates, 58 percent of graduate students and 42 percent of students in professional programs. Higher percentages of women in SREB states were enrolled at the undergraduate and graduate levels than were enrolled nationally. At the professional-program level, however, the national rate was two percentage points higher. If the percentage of women in professional programs — such as law and medicine — continues to increase as fast as it did from 1992 to 1998, by 2006 women will outnumber men in professional programs as well as in undergraduate and graduate education.

Black students

The number of black students in the SREB region increased dramatically faster than did total enrollment. While enrollment of black students increased by 19 percent — almost 122,500 more black students in the region — between 1992 and 1998, total enrollment increased by 3 percent. In 1998, black students accounted for 18 percent of the region's total college attendance — up from 15 percent in 1992. By comparison, black graduates accounted for 22 percent of the region's high school graduates in 1998. More than 18 percent of undergraduate students and 13 percent of graduate students were black. In professional programs, the percentage of black students reached 10 percent in the SREB region by 1998. A smaller proportion of black students (26 percent) attended historically

College Enrollment Rates of 20- to 24-year-olds by Racial/Ethnic Group, *United States, 1999*



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

black colleges and universities than in 1992, when the figure was 30 percent. (In the mid-1970s the figure was nearly 39 percent.) In the SREB region, 64 percent of black students were women, compared with 63 percent in the nation.

Hispanic students

The number of Hispanic students in college increased rapidly in the SREB region and in the nation. Almost 1.2 million Hispanic students attended the nation's colleges and universities in 1998 — 9 percent of the total enrollment. Almost 367,000 Hispanic students attended colleges and universities in the SREB region, with large concentrations in Florida (16 percent of total enrollment) and Texas (23 percent of enrollment). More than half (54 percent) of the Hispanic students in the SREB states were enrolled in two-year colleges. Women accounted for 57 percent of the region's Hispanic students. Despite these gains, in 1999 the college-going rate of Hispanic 20- to 24-year-olds (17 percent) lagged behind those of blacks (28 percent) and whites (35 percent).

Students in health professions

In the SREB region and nationwide, enrollment in medical schools (M.D. programs) changed less than 1 percent between 1995 and 2000. In 2000, almost 21,200 students attended medical schools in the SREB region. Women accounted for a greater percentage of these students in 2000 (42 percent) than in 1995 (39 percent). Enrollment in osteopathic medical schools (D.O. programs) in the SREB region grew by 24 percent — to more than 1,900 students in 2000.

Between 1990 and 1996, the numbers of students in registered nursing programs grew by about 8 percent in the SREB region and in the nation. The differences among states were considerable. Registered nursing enrollments rose by about 25 percent or more in Alabama and Maryland. The increases were between 10 percent and 20 percent in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia. Six states (Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia) had increases of less than 10 percent. However, in light of nursing shortages that loom in many states, some recent trends are cause for concern. Three states experienced reductions: Arkansas, 19 percent; South Carolina, 2 percent; and Tennessee, 12 percent. The enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs rose by 33 percent regionally — to more than 10,100. The national increase was 43 percent.

ENROLLMENT

Table 16
Estimated College-Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates

	Estimated Total High School Graduates[1]		First-Time College Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Graduates[2]		Average Estimated Percent of Recent High School Graduates in College[3]
	1995-96	1997-98	Fall 1996	Fall 1998	
United States	2,518,652	2,711,904	1,491,441	1,575,975	59
SREB states	830,182	902,676	453,087	496,070	55
SREB states as a percentage of nation	33.0	33.3	30.4	31.5	
Alabama	38,624	42,463	23,512	24,489	59
Arkansas	26,175	28,017	13,476	15,083	53
Delaware	7,045	8,012	4,719	4,786	63
Florida	99,393	110,756	49,999	54,227	50
Georgia	61,346	66,370	34,508	38,771	57
Kentucky	39,883	40,827	20,979	22,345	54
Louisiana	43,924	46,890	24,118	28,945	58
Maryland	48,020	51,479	27,699	29,323	57
Mississippi	26,206	28,131	17,157	16,858	63
North Carolina	60,158	63,063	32,303	40,558	59
Oklahoma	34,356	36,629	16,481	18,493	49
South Carolina	32,560	34,940	19,357	21,050	60
Tennessee	32,560	34,940	19,357	21,050	60
Texas	48,219	46,482	26,308	26,997	56
Virginia	180,611	210,358	97,688	105,505	52
West Virginia	21,033	20,910	10,535	11,152	52

[1] Public high school graduates plus nearest year of available data on graduates of private high schools.

[2] First-time freshmen who graduated from public or private high schools within the previous 12 months. The figures include state residents attending in-state colleges and universities as well as those attending institutions out of state.

[3] Because of fluctuations in the reported data, these college-enrollment rates are estimated using averages of the 1996 and 1998 rates.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998* (1999) and *2000* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board: *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

Table 17

Estimated College-Enrollment Rates by Age[1]

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time							
	18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Older		18 and Older	
	1993	1997	1993	1997	1993	1997	1993	1997
United States	30.2	31.9	8.4	8.4	2.0	2.0	7.0	7.0
SREB states	27.8	29.0	7.6	7.6	1.6	1.6	6.4	6.4
Alabama	31.3	31.8	7.1	7.1	1.4	1.4	6.6	6.6
Arkansas	25.2	27.8	6.1	6.1	1.3	1.3	5.7	5.7
Delaware	37.0	40.0	7.7	7.7	2.1	2.1	7.7	7.7
Florida	27.6	28.9	8.5	8.5	1.6	1.6	5.7	5.7
Georgia	25.2	25.1	5.9	5.9	1.2	1.2	5.4	5.4
Kentucky	27.5	27.4	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.4	6.1	6.1
Louisiana	26.9	28.7	7.7	7.7	1.4	1.4	6.7	6.7
Maryland	28.7	30.8	8.5	8.5	2.2	2.2	6.7	6.7
Mississippi	26.1	28.5	6.6	6.6	1.5	1.5	6.5	6.5
North Carolina	29.7	31.7	7.3	7.3	1.6	1.6	6.6	6.6
Oklahoma	30.1	30.6	9.4	9.4	2.0	2.0	7.2	7.2
South Carolina	26.3	28.6	6.0	6.0	1.4	1.4	6.0	6.0
Tennessee	27.1	29.2	7.2	7.2	2.0	2.1	6.1	6.1
Texas	27.4	27.7	8.2	8.2	1.8	1.8	6.8	6.8
Virginia	28.3	30.7	7.4	7.4	2.1	2.1	6.9	6.9
West Virginia	29.2	30.2	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	6.1	6.1

[1] "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions that offer associate's or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based include all people living in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of their home state.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions, Divisions and States by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (1999); "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (1999); and "Population Estimates for the United States and States by Single Year of Age and Sex: July 1, 1997" (2000) — (www.census.gov).

National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 18
Freshman Merit Scholars

National Rank, 2000		Number, 2000
Total		8,170
Total of top 10		2,047
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	382
2	University of California, Berkeley	245
2	University of Texas at Austin	245
4	Stanford University (California)	209
5	Yale University (Connecticut)	191
6	University of Florida	166
7	Rice University (Texas)	162
8	University of Chicago (Illinois)	151
9	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	148
9	University of Southern California	148
Total in top 85		6,444
Total to SREB institutions ranked in top 85		2,097
SREB institutions as a percentage of the top 85		32.5
11	Texas A&M University	142
13	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	137
14	University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	132
22	Georgia Institute of Technology	103
23	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	98
24	Duke University (North Carolina)	90
34	Baylor University (Texas)	60

Source: National Merit Scholarship Corp., Chronicle of Higher Education (Feb. 16, 2001).

Table 18
continued

National Rank, 2000		Number, 2000
35	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	59
35	University of Kentucky	59
38	University of Alabama	58
44	Emory University (Georgia)	48
44	University of Virginia	48
48	University of Georgia	46
53	University of South Carolina–Columbia	43
55	University of Maryland, College Park	41
58	Florida State University	39
59	Tulane University (Louisiana)	38
61	Auburn University (Alabama)	37
64	Washington and Lee University (Virginia)	35
66	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	33
68	Mississippi State University	32
68	University of Arkansas Main Campus	32
74	University of Central Florida	30
76	Louisiana State University and A&M College	29
79	Clemson University (South Carolina)	28
81	University of Mississippi	27

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Table 19
Total Enrollment in Higher Education

	Fall 1998	Percent Change				Percent in Public Colleges	
		Total		Public			
		1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998	1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998	1992	1998
United States	14,516,045	0.6	2.1	-1.6	1.3	78.5	76.8
SREB states	4,575,780	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.4	85.0	83.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.5						
Alabama	216,241	-6.2	-1.5	-7.6	-3.0	89.5	88.2
Arkansas	113,751	16.6	13.0	19.1	14.3	88.0	89.9
Delaware	46,260	8.2	3.2	5.8	2.1	82.6	80.8
Florida	661,187	6.9	3.1	4.0	0.2	82.7	80.4
Georgia[1]	303,685	3.4	-4.5	-1.4	-7.8	79.4	75.7
Kentucky	180,550	-4.1	1.6	-7.3	-0.7	83.8	81.1
Louisiana	221,110	8.2	8.6	7.1	8.8	86.8	85.9
Maryland	265,173	-1.2	1.7	-3.9	0.8	84.9	82.6
Mississippi	132,438	7.0	4.9	9.9	5.2	88.8	91.2
North Carolina	387,407	1.0	3.8	-0.4	3.7	82.3	81.1
Oklahoma	178,507	-5.0	0.7	-5.4	0.9	87.7	87.3
South Carolina	181,353	5.8	4.0	4.8	2.8	84.9	84.1
Tennessee	251,319	3.4	1.7	0.6	-0.4	79.1	77.0
Texas	978,550	4.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	88.7	86.8
Virginia	370,142	4.5	4.6	2.7	4.5	84.0	82.5
West Virginia	88,107	-2.4	2.8	-3.7	2.1	87.8	86.6

[1] Of the 31 technical institutes that reported enrollments in 1996, only 17 reported figures for 1998.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 20
Migration of First-Time Freshmen

	Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen[1]		Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State	
	1992	1998	1992	1998
United States[2]	37,299	35,466	84.7	81.8
SREB states[3]	1,652	2,102	87.4	87.4
Alabama	5,322	3,713	92.9	90.6
Arkansas	613	483	86.4	88.0
Delaware	1,395	1,852	74.3	74.1
Florida	2,796	13,504	84.7	86.9
Georgia	771	2,351	85.2	85.0
Kentucky	1,843	1,018	89.3	86.5
Louisiana	1,634	1,354	88.9	90.8
Maryland	-3,026	-4,927	71.9	69.9
Mississippi	1,670	2,604	91.6	93.7
North Carolina	9,078	8,794	93.5	92.1
Oklahoma	344	1,617	90.8	90.3
South Carolina	1,173	2,759	85.2	88.6
Tennessee	1,713	3,303	85.2	84.4
Texas	1,038	1,650	92.8	91.7
Virginia	3,806	4,410	79.5	79.8
West Virginia	1,938	1,728	84.9	83.4

[1] The net gain or loss for each state is the number of first-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college.

[2] The net gain for the United States is the number of first-time freshmen coming to U.S. colleges from foreign countries and territories, such as Puerto Rico.

[3] The net gain for the SREB region is the median SREB state net gain. It is not a count of net migration into and out of the region.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (1993) and *2000* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

ENROLLMENT

Table 21

Age Distribution of College Students

	Percent of Total Students, 1997				
	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 and Older	Age Unknown
United States	2.4	55.3	23.0	18.3	0.9
SREB states	2.2	57.4	23.0	16.9	0.4
Alabama	1.8	63.0	20.4	14.1	0.7
Arkansas	5.9	61.0	18.2	14.7	0.2
Delaware	2.5	58.1	20.4	17.0	2.0
Florida	2.7	51.8	25.4	19.7	0.4
Georgia	1.4	61.0	23.5	13.6	0.4
Kentucky	1.1	60.3	22.7	15.7	0.2
Louisiana	2.1	61.5	21.4	13.8	1.2
Maryland	1.0	50.3	26.4	21.6	0.7
Mississippi	0.8	64.8	19.2	14.7	0.4
North Carolina	2.4	59.0	22.2	16.2	0.2
Oklahoma	0.8	57.2	23.0	19.0	0.1
South Carolina	2.8	61.6	19.5	15.5	0.7
Tennessee	1.3	59.6	23.1	15.8	0.2
Texas	2.4	56.6	24.2	16.5	0.3
Virginia	3.2	54.6	22.3	19.5	0.4
West Virginia	3.8	62.5	17.4	16.1	0.2

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 21
continued

Percent of Total Students, 1993				
Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 and Older	Age Unknown
1.7	54.8	23.6	18.3	1.6
1.7	57.3	23.3	17.3	0.4
2.0	61.1	20.6	15.7	0.6
2.2	64.2	18.9	14.4	0.3
2.3	60.2	20.9	15.9	0.6
2.7	52.5	25.4	18.9	0.5
1.0	61.5	23.1	14.0	0.4
1.1	59.4	23.1	16.4	0.1
1.1	61.8	21.8	14.6	0.7
0.7	49.0	28.4	21.6	0.3
1.2	64.9	18.2	13.2	2.5
1.8	60.3	21.5	16.0	0.4
0.8	54.2	24.0	20.8	0.2
1.9	61.0	20.0	16.5	0.6
1.2	58.6	22.9	17.2	0.1
1.5	55.8	24.8	17.8	0.1
2.4	55.7	22.9	18.4	0.6
1.9	62.9	17.3	17.8	0.1

Table 22
Undergraduate Enrollment

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1996 to 1998	Percent First-Time Freshmen 1992	Percent First-Time Freshmen 1998
United States	12,446,015	-0.4	2.2	17.4	17.8
SREB states	3,971,489	2.5	2.8	17.0	18.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.9				
Alabama	189,480	-8.3	-1.8	20.6	20.0
Arkansas	103,778	17.4	14.2	21.1	20.1
Delaware	40,075	6.8	3.8	19.3	19.5
Florida	586,686	6.2	3.6	13.1	15.5
Georgia	255,958	1.9	-5.3	22.4	21.0
Kentucky	155,038	-5.9	1.6	18.0	19.5
Louisiana	189,292	8.9	10.0	18.3	21.5
Maryland	216,498	-3.7	1.3	14.3	16.4
Mississippi	119,080	6.8	5.9	23.3	24.2
North Carolina	343,569	-0.6	3.9	15.9	19.4
Oklahoma	153,822	-1.2	0.8	19.5	20.8
South Carolina	155,819	5.3	4.2	20.4	20.6
Tennessee	218,027	2.0	1.7	16.7	17.7
Texas	854,423	4.1	2.6	15.5	18.5
Virginia	313,878	3.6	5.2	14.9	16.3
West Virginia	76,066	-1.0	3.8	22.2	21.2

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 22
continued

Percent Foreign Students		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent in Public Colleges	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
2.1	1.9	86.5	85.7	81.4	80.0
1.4	1.8	87.3	86.8	86.4	85.0
1.3	1.4	89.6	87.6	89.5	88.3
1.4	1.8	90.6	91.2	86.9	89.3
0.7	1.1	87.8	86.6	85.9	84.8
2.1	3.0	89.4	88.7	85.3	83.1
1.4	1.9	85.6	84.3	80.9	78.4
1.0	1.3	87.5	85.9	84.1	81.1
1.2	1.4	85.1	85.6	88.9	88.0
2.0	2.8	83.8	81.6	89.4	88.3
0.8	0.7	90.1	89.9	89.5	91.8
0.9	1.2	90.1	88.7	83.2	82.4
2.5	3.3	82.9	86.2	88.3	88.2
0.8	1.0	86.4	85.9	84.0	83.4
1.0	1.2	87.9	86.8	80.2	78.4
1.6	1.7	87.5	87.3	90.2	88.5
1.1	1.6	85.5	84.8	84.5	82.9
1.5	1.5	85.1	86.3	86.2	85.0

Table 23
Graduate Enrollment

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1998 to 1998	Percent First-Time Graduate Students 1992	Percent First-Time Graduate Students 1998
United States	1,767,557	6.0	1.6	21.6	21.7
SREB states	510,141	8.1	0.7	21.7	21.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.9				
Alabama	22,360	8.9	-0.1	23.8	25.9
Arkansas	8,314	13.4	1.6	26.8	25.8
Delaware[1]	5,105	32.4	3.3	30.7	25.5
Florida	64,034	12.2	-1.6	16.6	17.7
Georgia	37,029	12.4	-1.5	23.2	24.3
Kentucky	20,550	10.9	0.6	15.9	15.7
Louisiana	26,038	5.8	2.3	21.5	20.6
Maryland	44,472	12.2	4.1	18.7	18.3
Mississippi	11,584	10.9	-3.0	19.9	27.3
North Carolina	36,090	13.2	2.4	25.3	26.7
Oklahoma	20,892	-8.3	-2.8	19.0	21.2
South Carolina	22,472	7.1	1.9	17.5	14.5
Tennessee	27,719	16.7	2.4	25.7	22.4
Texas	104,226	3.5	1.7	24.3	21.5
Virginia	48,737	8.5	0.7	23.6	23.4
West Virginia	10,519	-12.9	-4.3	17.0	18.2

[1] Wilmington College began offering doctoral degrees in 1994-95.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 23
continued

Percent Foreign Students		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent in Public Colleges	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
11.0	11.0	11.6	12.2	63.3	60.4
10.2	10.0	10.6	11.1	79.4	76.3
10.1	8.1	8.9	10.3	93.4	93.7
6.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	97.4	95.2
13.9	13.4	9.0	11.0	80.1	66.4
9.3	8.7	9.2	9.7	64.4	62.3
8.5	10.1	11.2	12.2	78.5	70.7
6.4	7.3	9.8	11.4	87.9	85.0
13.1	11.2	12.0	11.8	82.1	79.4
10.3	10.3	14.8	16.8	60.4	55.2
12.9	9.1	8.4	8.7	84.9	87.8
9.0	8.3	8.3	9.3	80.3	77.2
14.4	16.5	12.1	11.7	85.3	84.8
8.7	7.3	12.2	12.4	92.4	90.9
8.0	8.1	9.8	11.0	77.6	71.1
13.6	13.3	10.7	10.7	81.2	78.5
6.8	7.4	12.7	13.2	83.0	83.2
5.4	7.0	13.4	11.9	96.8	96.2

Table 24
Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Fall 1998	Percent Change				Percent in Public Colleges	
		Total		Public			
		1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998	1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998	1992	1998
United States	9,003,662	2.9	2.5	-0.1	1.5	67.2	65.3
SREB states	2,846,866	4.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	77.4	75.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.6						
Alabama	148,168	-0.2	2.4	-3.1	0.6	85.9	83.4
Arkansas	79,219	3.1	8.6	2.2	9.7	86.7	86.0
Delaware	33,292	5.6	1.0	1.8	-0.8	76.4	73.6
Florida	333,370	16.7	5.7	18.3	3.5	64.7	65.5
Georgia	230,523	11.6	3.2	4.2	1.0	74.7	69.7
Kentucky	134,992	-0.6	2.2	-4.1	1.0	80.9	78.1
Louisiana	177,609	1.0	1.6	-0.6	0.9	85.0	83.7
Maryland	159,535	4.8	2.6	1.6	1.3	74.1	71.8
Mississippi	73,018	4.5	2.6	6.7	3.0	83.6	85.4
North Carolina	231,441	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	70.8	68.7
Oklahoma	116,055	-1.1	1.3	-2.0	1.9	83.1	82.3
South Carolina	115,443	4.4	3.1	1.4	1.1	78.7	76.5
Tennessee	170,444	5.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	71.2	68.9
Texas	532,889	1.9	1.5	-1.4	0.4	80.7	78.0
Virginia	231,065	7.0	2.9	5.8	3.0	75.7	74.8
West Virginia	79,803	-2.8	2.0	-3.1	2.5	87.7	87.4

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 25

Enrollment in Predominantly Black and Historically Black Colleges[1]

	Predominantly Black Colleges			Historically Black Colleges		
		Percent Change			Percent Change	
	Fall 1998	1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998	Fall 1998	1992 to 1998	1996 to 1998
United States	445,456	3.4	11.1	270,526	-2.2	*
SREB states	286,915	7.7	4.9	243,833	1.1	0.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	64.4					
Alabama	25,850	-3.1	-0.6	30,114	16.5	16.8
Arkansas	4,215	-17.7	-36.8	4,215	-17.7	-5.9
Delaware	3,156	7.5	-5.2	3,156	7.5	-5.2
Florida	17,705	22.7	16.9	16,784	20.7	11.9
Georgia	38,272	18.5	-4.5	22,105	3.6	-3.8
Kentucky	2,302	NA	NA	2,302	-9.4	-2.3
Louisiana	29,370	3.4	6.5	25,599	-9.9	-7.2
Maryland	42,186	17.2	17.6	18,135	16.4	2.1
Mississippi	19,976	31.1	35.7	14,834	-2.7	0.7
North Carolina	32,715	10.0	0.4	30,047	1.0	1.3
Oklahoma	3,235	-2.4	-3.4	3,235	-2.4	-3.4
South Carolina	14,888	29.1	26.2	11,763	8.8	8.0
Tennessee	16,973	-13.8	-6.5	11,904	0.9	-3.1
Texas	15,281	-22.8	-11.9	23,129	-10.9	-5.6
Virginia	20,791	-2.3	-0.7	19,289	-7.5	-4.2
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	7,222	-6.5	2.2

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years required.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 26
Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1998 to 1998	Percent in Public Colleges 1992	Percent in Public Colleges 1998	Percent Women 1992	Percent Women 1998
United States	5,512,383	-3.1	1.4	95.8	95.6	57.6	57.5
SREB states	1,728,914	0.4	2.3	97.1	96.6	58.3	58.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.4						
Alabama	68,073	-17.1	-9.0	95.9	98.6	57.6	58.2
Arkansas	34,532	66.4	24.4	92.6	98.9	63.0	61.9
Delaware	12,968	15.4	9.2	100.0	99.2	60.0	59.5
Florida	327,817	-1.4	0.6	98.2	95.6	58.8	59.2
Georgia	73,162	-16.0	-22.8	90.5	94.7	58.4	59.0
Kentucky	45,558	-13.2	-0.3	91.4	89.9	64.5	64.5
Louisiana	43,501	52.6	51.2	97.6	94.9	63.8	58.7
Maryland	105,638	-9.0	0.3	99.2	98.9	60.7	61.6
Mississippi	59,420	10.3	7.9	95.6	98.4	58.7	59.8
North Carolina	155,966	-3.8	5.8	98.0	99.5	59.5	60.2
Oklahoma	62,452	-11.4	-0.3	95.4	96.4	52.5	56.5
South Carolina	65,910	8.4	5.7	96.2	97.5	58.6	59.6
Tennessee	80,875	-0.4	0.5	95.1	93.9	58.4	58.1
Texas	445,661	7.3	3.6	98.8	97.2	56.5	55.8
Virginia	139,077	0.7	7.6	97.1	95.3	58.1	58.0
West Virginia	8,304	1.5	11.2	89.3	79.3	63.7	65.2

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 26
continued

Percent of First-Time Freshmen		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
49.0	43.5	39.4	38.0	45.5	44.3
45.4	45.0	38.8	37.8	44.4	43.5
52.5	45.0	35.6	31.5	39.7	35.9
26.1	32.8	21.3	30.4	23.5	33.3
34.6	21.9	26.3	28.0	29.9	32.4
58.9	55.3	53.8	49.6	60.2	55.9
46.1	35.1	29.7	24.1	34.7	28.6
38.7	34.7	27.9	25.2	31.8	29.4
21.9	28.9	13.9	19.7	16.4	23.0
55.9	50.1	43.3	39.8	51.6	48.8
65.7	65.1	43.5	44.9	48.3	49.9
36.0	43.5	42.3	40.3	46.9	45.4
55.2	48.9	37.5	35.0	45.2	40.6
43.5	44.2	35.5	36.3	41.1	42.3
38.0	33.8	33.4	32.2	38.0	37.1
52.8	57.3	44.3	45.5	50.6	52.2
30.0	29.7	39.0	37.6	45.6	44.3
15.3	14.5	9.1	9.4	10.7	10.9

Table 27
Part-Time Enrollment

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1998 to 1998	Percent of Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges 1992	Percent of Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges 1998	Percent of Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges 1992	Percent of Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges 1998
United States	5,959,654	-5.5	-1.1	30.7	28.2	63.3	62.0
SREB states	1,808,199	-0.3	0.3	29.0	27.3	59.7	59.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.3						
Alabama	68,995	-8.8	-0.3	27.1	25.1	43.1	46.6
Arkansas	39,187	35.6	18.8	24.2	25.3	49.7	55.5
Delaware	18,520	7.6	-0.7	32.6	31.7	61.8	61.5
Florida	325,403	1.8	-2.0	35.6	32.9	65.5	65.8
Georgia	101,889	2.9	-2.1	27.8	27.1	47.7	53.8
Kentucky	57,979	-13.7	-3.1	29.4	27.9	51.9	44.7
Louisiana	61,087	1.0	4.0	25.0	23.6	57.6	44.2
Maryland	131,735	-8.6	-0.6	40.5	37.4	71.1	68.2
Mississippi	33,639	12.4	2.7	19.3	20.3	30.5	31.7
North Carolina	142,252	-3.2	7.5	23.1	20.8	59.0	60.3
Oklahoma	68,398	3.8	-2.1	29.5	27.5	44.3	58.4
South Carolina	65,663	7.6	4.2	24.8	24.1	55.1	57.3
Tennessee	80,764	-6.5	-5.1	25.5	21.6	55.5	54.3
Texas	428,988	0.4	-1.1	31.0	29.1	63.9	61.5
Virginia	158,057	2.0	4.3	26.3	26.4	70.9	69.7
West Virginia	25,643	-12.5	-1.5	31.4	27.9	43.7	40.8

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 27
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent in Public Colleges		Percent Women	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
42.2	39.5	60.2	57.4	84.9	84.8	58.9	59.0
39.3	37.8	60.3	58.9	91.0	90.0	59.3	59.5
30.9	29.9	58.0	54.6	94.6	93.9	57.6	58.4
26.7	32.4	69.6	65.3	95.6	96.6	63.3	61.2
39.1	38.8	55.2	49.5	76.7	71.4	59.1	61.9
51.2	48.9	63.8	59.0	89.5	88.8	58.7	59.1
32.7	31.7	49.2	52.4	88.8	86.0	59.7	60.3
32.7	28.2	68.0	66.5	89.8	85.2	64.7	63.5
26.4	24.7	57.4	53.8	89.1	88.8	63.2	62.3
51.9	46.4	68.8	69.5	87.1	84.2	60.5	61.7
22.0	23.2	50.4	51.3	87.8	92.5	62.4	62.8
37.1	35.3	58.4	56.0	92.5	92.0	59.3	60.3
32.5	35.5	66.5	64.8	92.5	93.6	57.4	58.5
31.7	32.7	66.3	64.2	92.5	92.6	63.2	63.8
33.8	30.6	57.9	49.9	90.6	90.0	58.9	58.9
45.2	43.1	54.4	56.6	93.9	92.2	57.3	56.6
41.7	40.4	62.9	62.7	89.9	88.9	58.6	59.4
26.4	24.4	74.4	66.4	91.4	93.0	65.4	63.4

Table 28
Enrollment of Women

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1996 to 1998	Percent in Public Colleges 1992	Percent in Public Colleges 1998	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1992	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1998
United States	8,148,762	2.6	2.6	79.2	77.1	55.0	56.1
SREB states	2,593,392	5.5	3.0	85.7	84.0	55.4	56.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.8						
Alabama	122,688	-3.3	-0.9	89.1	88.0	55.0	56.7
Arkansas	66,105	18.8	13.7	88.5	90.4	57.0	58.1
Delaware	27,342	12.3	4.6	82.1	78.7	57.0	59.1
Florida	375,474	9.4	3.1	85.0	82.2	55.5	56.8
Georgia	172,773	6.1	-5.4	80.2	76.5	55.4	56.9
Kentucky	106,191	-3.4	2.2	84.3	81.2	58.4	58.8
Louisiana	128,699	10.5	9.1	87.4	86.0	57.0	58.2
Maryland	155,086	1.4	1.8	85.2	82.7	57.0	58.5
Mississippi	76,916	10.9	6.3	88.2	90.8	56.0	58.1
North Carolina	222,824	3.3	4.5	83.1	81.7	56.2	57.5
Oklahoma	97,051	-2.0	0.7	88.7	88.6	52.7	54.4
South Carolina	106,621	9.1	4.3	85.1	84.5	57.0	58.8
Tennessee	141,451	5.9	1.8	80.0	78.3	55.0	56.3
Texas	534,965	6.1	3.1	89.6	87.6	53.7	54.7
Virginia	210,077	6.3	5.0	83.6	82.6	55.8	56.8
West Virginia	49,129	-1.8	2.9	87.4	85.6	55.4	55.8

[1] "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 28

continued

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1]	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
41.2	38.9	55.5	56.3	53.8	57.3	40.0	44.2
40.8	39.0	56.0	56.8	54.4	58.1	38.4	42.2
37.3	32.3	55.2	56.6	55.4	60.3	39.1	44.7
23.5	32.4	57.1	57.9	61.1	63.9	44.0	42.9
27.7	28.2	58.3	59.7	49.8	57.1	41.2	46.2
56.9	51.6	56.1	57.0	52.3	56.3	41.7	47.2
31.3	25.0	56.0	57.4	57.0	58.2	38.0	39.0
30.8	27.7	58.8	59.1	60.9	62.3	35.7	35.2
15.6	19.8	57.6	58.3	57.8	61.1	35.2	41.8
46.1	42.0	57.8	59.0	53.8	57.3	42.5	46.9
45.6	46.2	56.9	58.3	50.8	58.6	31.1	39.3
44.7	42.1	56.6	57.8	55.4	57.5	40.7	44.7
37.4	36.4	55.0	54.7	53.0	54.0	37.7	43.9
36.4	36.9	56.4	57.7	64.0	68.6	32.8	41.1
35.5	33.2	55.5	56.4	54.1	58.3	37.6	42.4
46.5	46.5	54.5	55.0	50.1	54.8	37.4	39.7
40.6	38.4	56.3	56.8	54.4	58.7	40.2	44.6
10.4	11.0	54.5	54.9	63.3	63.6	37.4	42.6

Table 29
Enrollment of Black Students

	Fall 1998	Percent Increase, 1992 to 1998	Percent Women, 1998	Percent of Total Enrollment[1] in Higher Education		Percent in Two-Year Colleges	
				1992	1998	1992	1998
United States	1,528,006	10.1	63.2	9.9	11.4	42.8	41.6
SREB states	779,188	18.7	63.8	15.2	17.7	38.7	39.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	51.0						
Alabama	53,851	9.3	63.7	21.9	25.7	35.7	30.6
Arkansas	18,419	31.3	64.0	14.6	16.6	18.2	36.9
Delaware	6,871	33.3	63.4	12.3	15.8	32.2	34.6
Florida	97,475	34.3	64.0	12.1	15.4	52.7	50.2
Georgia	78,077	19.4	64.3	22.8	26.9	32.9	28.0
Kentucky	13,477	12.1	60.8	6.5	7.7	17.8	30.8
Louisiana	60,175	19.5	65.3	25.3	28.6	12.2	24.8
Maryland	62,908	21.9	66.0	19.9	25.4	47.0	44.2
Mississippi	42,396	22.9	65.0	28.4	32.7	39.3	46.2
North Carolina	81,965	14.8	64.1	18.9	21.7	43.2	43.5
Oklahoma	13,899	6.0	56.5	7.3	8.2	35.4	35.7
South Carolina	43,795	21.2	66.4	21.6	24.9	41.7	42.8
Tennessee	38,929	9.8	63.8	14.9	16.0	35.6	33.4
Texas	100,159	12.3	60.9	9.8	10.6	48.6	50.7
Virginia	63,169	19.1	64.1	15.2	17.5	36.9	39.5
West Virginia	3,623	4.7	45.1	3.9	4.3	11.4	6.1

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[3] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 29
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[2]		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges[3]		Percent in Historically Black Colleges[3]	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
10.4	11.7	6.3	8.9	6.6	7.6	24.1	22.3	16.3	14.4
16.0	18.4	9.2	13.1	8.3	10.0	33.7	30.6	30.2	25.6
22.8	26.5	13.5	22.1	8.5	10.0	46.3	39.6	45.0	40.7
15.3	17.3	7.5	9.8	6.4	6.3	30.4	21.5	30.4	21.5
12.9	16.7	9.3	10.4	3.0	3.9	35.4	33.7	35.4	33.7
12.5	15.9	8.2	11.7	7.3	9.9	17.6	16.3	17.2	15.7
24.2	28.6	14.2	18.2	11.2	12.8	41.0	40.2	30.3	26.6
6.9	8.1	3.5	5.1	3.5	4.7	NA	9.4	10.5	9.4
27.0	29.9	15.6	21.6	9.9	13.4	52.9	44.0	52.9	39.7
21.2	27.1	12.0	17.6	14.2	13.8	49.8	52.1	24.4	24.8
29.5	33.6	19.0	26.9	6.3	8.3	42.1	39.7	42.1	33.2
19.8	22.7	10.8	13.6	10.2	12.0	34.5	32.8	34.5	30.8
7.6	8.4	5.0	7.3	3.7	4.5	13.0	15.1	13.0	15.1
23.3	26.6	10.8	14.5	6.2	10.7	30.2	29.6	28.6	25.6
15.4	16.4	8.9	12.4	15.9	16.5	37.8	33.2	24.9	23.9
10.3	10.9	5.9	8.4	6.0	8.0	19.1	13.1	20.6	14.6
16.2	18.4	8.9	12.9	8.7	9.9	34.9	28.3	34.4	27.0
4.2	4.6	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	NA	NA	23.5	22.5

Table 30
Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Fall 1998	Percent Increase, 1992 to 1998	Percent Women, 1998	Percent of Total Enrollment[1] in Higher Education	
				1992	1998
United States	1,196,515	25.8	57.3	6.8	8.9
SREB states	366,925	32.2	56.6	6.4	8.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.7				
Alabama	1,810	26.8	50.1	0.6	0.9
Arkansas	1,205	135.8	53.6	0.5	1.1
Delaware	1,047	84.0	56.3	1.4	2.4
Florida	100,821	34.3	57.7	12.5	16.0
Georgia	5,348	39.2	52.2	1.3	1.8
Kentucky	1,555	59.2	54.1	0.5	0.9
Louisiana	5,080	16.8	55.1	2.2	2.4
Maryland	7,057	35.0	54.9	2.0	2.8
Mississippi	801	76.4	51.4	0.4	0.6
North Carolina	5,953	67.7	53.0	0.9	1.6
Oklahoma	4,894	44.8	51.3	1.9	2.9
South Carolina	1,860	43.4	53.9	0.8	1.1
Tennessee	2,967	50.7	51.3	0.8	1.2
Texas	216,175	28.2	56.8	18.5	22.9
Virginia	9,782	64.0	54.6	1.7	2.7
West Virginia	570	25.6	48.8	0.5	0.7

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAR database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 30
continued

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional[2] Enrollment	
1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998	1992	1998
56.5	56.4	7.2	9.4	3.7	5.2	4.3	4.8
52.9	53.9	6.8	8.8	3.7	5.3	4.3	5.0
24.5	31.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1
19.6	34.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.0
35.9	37.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	0.9
58.9	55.4	12.9	16.4	8.4	12.2	13.2	13.4
28.1	26.1	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.3
25.5	40.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
22.9	22.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.5	3.0
46.6	46.7	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.4
41.9	39.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0
40.8	42.3	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4
33.4	38.6	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.8
48.0	41.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
25.3	25.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.7
53.6	56.9	19.7	24.2	9.5	13.6	9.1	10.5
47.6	47.7	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6
7.3	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8

Table 31
Medical School Enrollment

	Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association					
	Total		Women			
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	Percent of Total 1994-95	Percent of Total 1999-2000
United States	66,500	-0.8	29,164	6.1	41.0	43.9
SREB states	21,173	0.7	8,835	8.2	38.9	41.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.8		30.3			
Alabama	963	0.2	368	8.9	35.2	38.2
Arkansas	572	2.3	184	-12.4	37.6	32.2
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,467	1.9	692	21.4	39.6	47.2
Georgia	1,524	-0.8	590	-1.5	39.0	38.7
Kentucky[3]	956	4.7	429	21.5	38.7	44.9
Louisiana	1,713	-1.1	719	6.7	38.9	42.0
Maryland	1,727	-2.5	662	-2.6	38.4	38.3
Mississippi	378	-2.8	124	5.1	30.3	32.8
North Carolina	1,791	-1.6	814	9.4	40.9	45.4
Oklahoma	581	-1.9	219	0.5	36.8	37.7
South Carolina	855	-2.2	347	7.4	37.0	40.6
Tennessee	1,713	1.2	751	9.5	40.5	43.8
Texas	4,713	3.8	1,984	14.5	38.1	42.1
Virginia	1,655	0.7	720	3.6	42.3	43.5
West Virginia	565	1.8	232	2.2	40.9	41.1

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no medical school in the state.

[1] Includes students repeating the first year.

[2] The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of U.S. medical schools.

[3] The Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine in Pikeville, Ky., admitted its first class in 1997.

Sources: American Medical Association: Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 274, No. 9 (1995) and Vol. 284, No. 9 (2000).

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: *1995 Annual Statistical Report* (1995) and *2000 Annual Statistical Report* (2000).

Table 31
continued

Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association				Osteopathic		
First-Year Medical Students[1]		Physicians in Residency Training[2]		1999-2000		Percent Increase in Total, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	First-Year Students	Total	
16,856	-1.1	73,486	-0.4	2,739	10,388	27.5
5,405	-0.4	23,076	5.9	520	1,912	24.2
32.1		31.4		19.0	18.4	
239	-1.2	774	-20.0	NA	NA	NA
153	4.1	497	4.4	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
356	-2.2	2,124	5.4	183	653	23.4
395	0.3	1,580	2.4	NA	NA	NA
248	2.9	975	1.6	61	179	NA
429	-1.6	1,336	5.7	NA	NA	NA
428	-3.4	3,925	56.0	NA	NA	NA
104	-5.5	324	21.3	NA	NA	NA
461	0.2	2,014	-9.1	NA	NA	NA
153	-2.5	561	18.1	88	353	11.7
213	-3.6	733	28.8	NA	NA	NA
438	3.5	1,457	-9.7	NA	NA	NA
1,215	0.3	4,923	-1.2	113	453	4.1
424	-0.5	1,434	-5.6	NA	NA	NA
149	-1.3	419	2.2	75	274	5.8

Table 32
Nursing School Enrollment

	Admissions to Registered Nursing Programs		Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs	
	1996	Percent Change, 1990 to 1996	1996	Percent Change, 1990 to 1996
United States	119,205	12.9	238,244	7.7
SREB states	43,367	9.0	84,791	7.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.4		35.6	
Alabama	3,438	33.6	6,713	37.4
Arkansas	1,398	-9.5	2,650	-18.9
Delaware	422	7.1	1,117	19.2
Florida	5,094	15.8	8,453	17.7
Georgia	2,890	6.1	5,011	12.6
Kentucky	2,421	12.1	4,584	1.5
Louisiana	2,193	5.4	8,830	15.9
Maryland	2,138	36.5	3,811	24.7
Mississippi	2,155	8.4	3,543	1.6
North Carolina	3,919	4.4	6,894	3.2
Oklahoma	1,629	7.7	3,002	5.7
South Carolina	1,752	11.0	3,592	-1.8
Tennessee	2,950	-2.5	5,758	-12.3
Texas	7,093	2.7	12,742	3.0
Virginia	2,807	10.0	5,821	12.2
West Virginia	1,068	3.4	2,270	8.4

Sources: National League for Nursing: *Nursing Data Review 1992* (1992) and *Nursing Data Source 1997, Volume I* (1997) and *Volume II* (1999).

Table 32
continued

Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs		Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs	
Percent of Total			
Blacks	Hispanics	1996	Percent Change, 1990 to 1996
9.9	3.9	35,715	42.5
13.6	3.7	10,136	32.9
		28.4	
21.2	0.8	731	48.3
9.6	0.8	309	94.3
6.5	1.4	202	134.9
11.8	7.6	1,340	52.1
14.6	1.2	863	48.5
3.0	0.6	608	39.1
26.3	1.4	335	30.9
21.7	1.5	787	48.5
13.6	0.3	317	128.1
12.8	1.0	878	42.1
4.6	2.2	215	52.5
15.5	0.9	369	-16.9
9.1	0.8	706	77.8
10.4	14.8	1,436	-15.3
13.9	1.2	865	27.4
1.3	0.3	175	96.6

Table 33
Number of Degree-Granting Institutions

	All Institutions[1]			Public		
	1998-99	Four-Year	Two-Year	1998-99	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	4,065	2,338	1,727	1,683	608	1,075
SREB states	1,278	679	599	649	226	423
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.4	29.0	34.7	38.6	37.2	39.3
Alabama	78	39	39	48	18	30
Arkansas	45	21	24	33	11	22
Delaware	10	6	4	5	2	3
Florida	147	78	69	39	11	28
Georgia	103	62	41	54	20	34
Kentucky	67	35	32	22	8	14
Louisiana	85	27	58	62	14	48
Maryland	59	36	23	33	13	20
Mississippi	46	20	26	31	9	22
North Carolina	120	59	61	73	16	57
Oklahoma	48	30	18	29	14	15
South Carolina	62	35	27	33	12	21
Tennessee	84	55	29	24	10	14
Texas	199	98	101	109	41	68
Virginia	92	56	36	39	15	24
West Virginia	33	22	11	15	12	3

[1] Includes all two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial-aid programs. Proprietary (for-profit) institutions are listed as private colleges. No offices that are administrative only are included in the counts. The U.S. counts are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia; service schools — such as U.S. military academies — and schools in outlying territories are excluded.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2000* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001) and unpublished data.

Table 33
continued

Private			Predominantly Black[a]			Historically Black[a]		
1998-99	Four-Year	Two-Year	1998-99	Four-Year	Two-Year	1998-99	Four-Year	Two-Year
2,382	1,730	652	166	100	66	100	88	12
629	453	176	124	80	44	90	79	11
26.4	26.2	27.0	74.7	80.0	66.7	90.0	89.8	91.7
30	21	9	16	9	7	13	8	5
12	10	2	3	3	0	3	3	0
5	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
108	67	41	8	4	4	4	4	0
49	42	7	21	12	9	10	10	0
45	27	18	1	1	0	1	1	0
23	13	10	11	5	6	6	5	1
26	23	3	8	5	3	4	4	0
15	11	4	9	5	4	8	5	3
47	43	4	13	11	2	11	11	0
19	16	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
29	23	6	11	6	5	7	6	1
60	45	15	9	5	4	5	5	0
90	57	33	7	7	0	9	8	1
53	41	12	5	5	0	5	5	0
18	10	8	0	0	0	2	2	0

CONFIDENTIAL

Table 34
First-Professional Enrollment[1]

	Fall 1998	Percent Change 1992 to 1998	Percent Change 1996 to 1998	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1992	Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education 1998	Percent in Public Colleges 1992	Percent in Public Colleges 1998
United States	302,473	7.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	39.2	39.9
SREB states	94,150	13.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	54.1	52.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.1						
Alabama	4,401	29.9	6.3	1.5	2.0	65.4	56.7
Arkansas	1,659	-3.1	-0.5	1.8	1.5	100.0	100.0
Delaware	1,080	-21.2	-15.1	3.2	2.3	NA	NA
Florida	10,467	20.5	6.0	1.4	1.6	37.4	40.5
Georgia	10,698	19.2	4.7	3.1	3.5	38.4	30.0
Kentucky	4,962	-0.7	3.7	2.7	2.7	59.2	61.9
Louisiana	5,780	-2.3	-4.6	2.9	2.6	45.1	44.9
Maryland	4,203	9.2	-2.4	1.4	1.6	77.9	81.6
Mississippi	1,774	-1.4	-5.0	1.5	1.3	66.7	74.0
North Carolina	7,748	27.3	8.1	1.6	2.0	41.7	40.6
Oklahoma	3,793	6.1	22.3	1.9	2.1	59.1	63.3
South Carolina	3,062	26.3	11.8	1.4	1.7	75.1	70.2
Tennessee	5,573	0.5	-2.1	2.3	2.2	46.4	50.7
Texas	19,901	17.3	0.1	1.8	2.0	58.3	54.4
Virginia	7,527	19.3	9.1	1.8	2.0	66.1	61.3
West Virginia	1,522	12.0	7.2	1.5	1.7	100.0	100.0

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

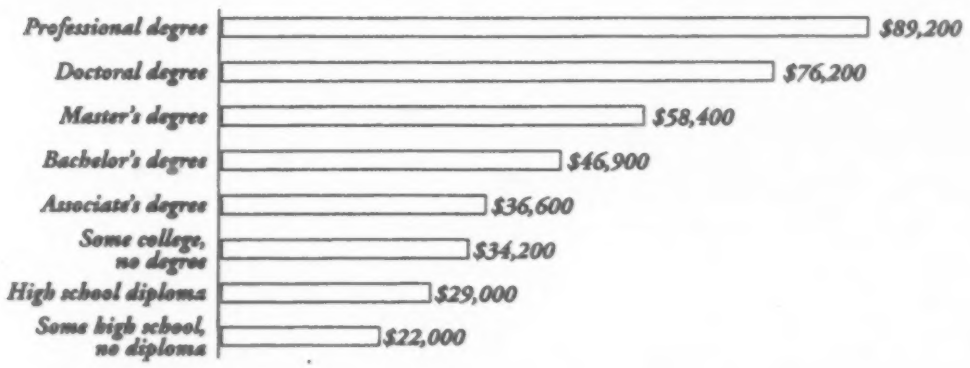
[1] "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

College degrees, earnings and competition for jobs

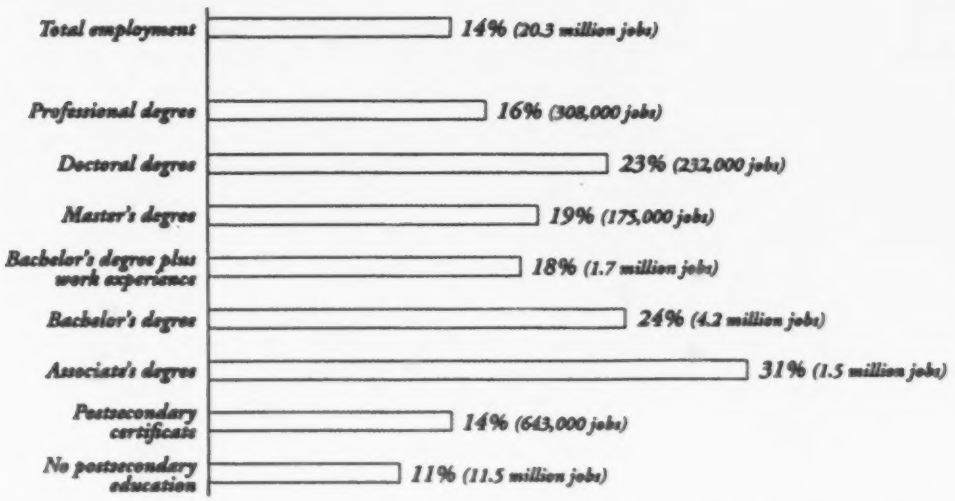
There are high school graduates who earn more than college graduates do — sometimes even more than those with advanced degrees do. But such cases are exceptions, not the rule. The average annual incomes of full-time, year-round workers with different levels of education dramatically confirm the economic value of a college degree. Those with bachelor's degrees earn 1.6 times more than do people with high school diplomas — $17,900 more each year. Those with associate's degrees earn 1.3 times more than high school graduates earn. People with professional degrees, such as law and medical degrees, earn almost twice as much annually as those with bachelor's degrees earn. High school graduates earn 1.3 times more than do those who attended high school but never graduated or never received equivalency certificates.

Median Annual Incomes of Adult, Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, *United States, 1999*



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Projected Job Growth by Level of Education Required, *United States, 1998 to 2008*

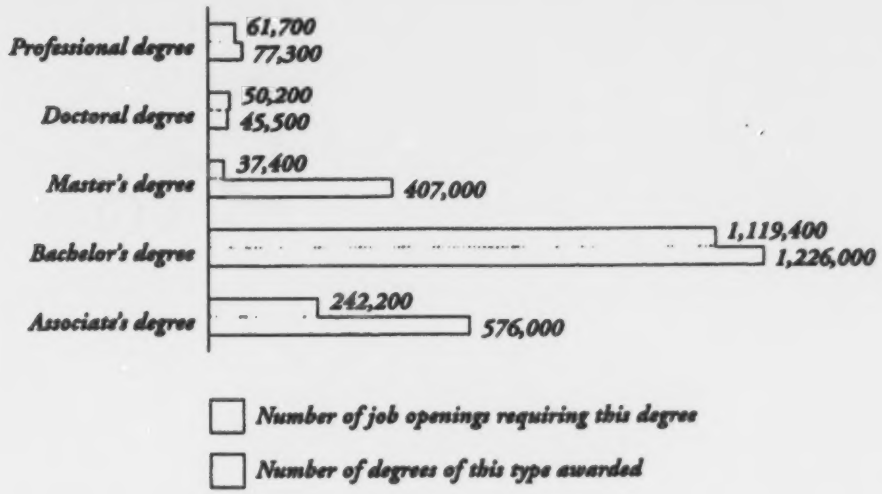


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

In the coming decade, job openings that require college degrees are expected to grow faster than jobs that require no degrees, according to the latest forecast. Jobs that require bachelor's degrees and no work experience are projected to increase by 24 percent (4.2 million jobs), and those that require work experience in addition to bachelor's degrees are projected to increase by 18 percent (1.7 million jobs). Those that require associate's degrees are projected to increase by 31 percent (1.5 million jobs). Total job openings are expected to increase by about 14 percent. Of the 20.3 million new jobs projected by 2008, 8.8 million require a postsecondary certificate or degree of some sort; 11.5 million do not require postsecondary education.

Competition for these jobs can be expected to increase. The average annual number of bachelor's degrees awarded is projected to be 1.2 million a year. For people with bachelor's degrees, job openings (including both growth and net replacement needs) are projected to be 1.1 million a year. The supplies of associate's degrees and master's degrees are projected greatly to exceed demand. But both types of degrees often are pursued for career transitions or advancement. For example, about 29 percent of all master's degrees regionally (27 percent nationwide) are awarded in the field of education. For most of these individuals, their jobs do not require master's degrees, but they can advance or receive pay raises if they earn such degrees.

Projected Average Annual Job Openings and Degree Output,
United States, 1998 to 2008



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics

Graduation rates

Of all students seeking bachelor's degrees who entered public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states in the fall of 1993, 45 percent completed their bachelor's degrees within six years. The highest graduation rate (58 percent) was found in the colleges and universities that awarded the largest number of advanced degrees (doctorates and master's degrees) in the greatest variety of disciplines. The lowest rate (30 percent) was found in colleges and universities that awarded few advanced degrees in few fields. A major reason for variation in graduation rates, both among states and among types of colleges, is variation in admissions standards. Colleges and universities with selective admissions policies typically have higher graduation rates than do colleges and universities with "open-door" admissions policies.

The graduation rate of 45 percent does not mean that the other 55 percent of degree-seeking students dropped out of school before earning bachelor's degrees. Of the 55 percent who did not earn bachelor's degrees in six years, 6 percent still were enrolled at their original institutions. Another 17 percent had transferred to other institutions. (Transfer rates are understated because a lot of documentation is required in order for a school to report a transfer.)

Associate's degrees

Almost all (86 percent regionally and 82 percent nationally) associate's degrees are awarded by public colleges and universities. In 1998, the total number of associate's degrees awarded at public and private colleges in the SREB region was about 172,300 — 20,600 more than five years earlier. The region's increase represents 38 percent of the growth nationwide. Between 1993 and 1998, the rate of increase in the SREB region was 14 percent, compared with a national increase of 11 percent. In the SREB region, women earned 62 percent of the associate's degrees; nationally, they earned 61 percent of these degrees.

Over the same period, the percentage of associate's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region rose from 12 percent of the total to 15 percent. Nationally, the proportion earned by black students rose from 9 percent to 10 percent of the total. In 1998, Hispanic students earned 8 percent of the associate's degrees both in the SREB region and in the nation. Increases in degrees awarded to black and Hispanic students accounted for more than half of the SREB region's total increase. The vast majority of the Hispanic students earning associate's degrees were in Florida and Texas. Hispanic students made up 13 percent of those earning associate's degrees in Florida and 22 percent in Texas.

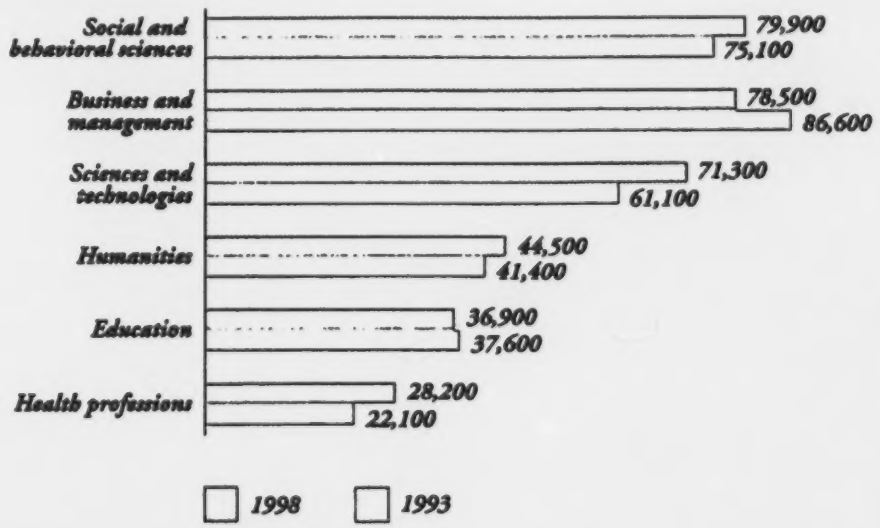
Bachelor's degrees

Virtually all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees in the 1990s occurred in the SREB states. Three-fourths of the SREB region's and two-thirds of the nation's bachelor's degrees are awarded by public colleges and universities. In 1998, almost 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded in the United States — 2 percent more than five years earlier. The increase was 6 percent in the SREB region. For the first time in history, women earned more than half of the bachelor's degrees awarded in 1982. By 1998, women earned 57 percent of bachelor's degrees in the SREB region and 56 percent of those in the nation. The numbers of men earning bachelor's degrees have been falling since 1994 regionally and since 1993 nationally. Fewer men received bachelor's degrees in 1998 than in 1994 in seven SREB states (Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia).

The increase in the number of bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region outpaced the region's overall growth rate in bachelor's degrees awarded. Bachelor's degrees earned by black students increased from 12 percent of the total in 1993 to 14 percent in 1998. Nationwide, black students earned 9 percent of the bachelor's degrees, compared with 7 percent in 1993. That national increase represents another 19,000 black students earning bachelor's degrees — more than 11,400 of whom were in the SREB states. Predominantly or historically black colleges and universities, which enroll about one-third of the black students, awarded 45 percent of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region in 1998 — down from 49 percent in 1993. The 1990s was the first decade in which most black students earned their bachelor's degrees at predominantly white institutions.

By 1998, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees had increased to 6 percent regionally and nationally. In every SREB state except Florida (13 percent) and Texas (17 percent), Hispanic students earned less than 3 percent of the bachelor's degrees.

Bachelor's Degrees Earned by Field,
SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

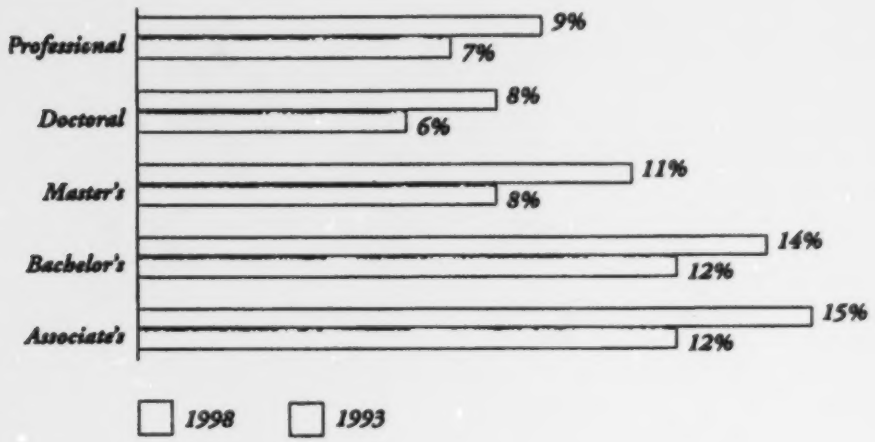
Between 1993 and 1998, the numbers of bachelor's degrees awarded in education decreased by 2 percent regionwide and nationwide, reflecting the growing emphasis on the need for prospective teachers to have majors in arts and sciences. Over the same period, the numbers of degrees awarded in allied health and health sciences increased dramatically — by 28 percent in the SREB region and 26 percent in the nation.

The SREB region's increase outpaced the national increase in degrees in sciences and technologies. While the national increase was 11 percent, the regional increase was 17 percent. Increases were about 20 percent or greater in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Increased numbers of bachelor's degrees in three fields of study (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; and conservation and renewable natural resources) accounted for most of the SREB states' lead.

Degrees in business and management fell by 9 percent in the SREB region and 10 percent in the nation. Between 1993 and 1998, bachelor's degrees in humanities increased by 7 percent in the SREB states, compared with a decrease of 1 percent in the nation. This regional lead was the result of a 26 percent increase in liberal arts, general studies and humanities degrees, while the national number of such degrees remained stable over those five years. The SREB states' increases in foreign languages and literature degrees and in theological studies and religious vocations degrees also were above the national average increases.

In social and behavioral sciences degrees, the SREB region had an increase of 6 percent, compared with the national growth rate of 3 percent. The SREB region's leads over the national increases were greatest in the fields of home economics and psychology. In contrast, the SREB states had much lower growth (12 percent) in protective services than did the nation (20 percent).

Percent of Degrees Earned by Black Students,
SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Master's degrees

Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of the SREB states' total number of master's degrees were awarded by public universities, compared with 55 percent of the master's degrees awarded nationwide. During the 1990s, the number of master's degrees awarded in the SREB region grew by 21 percent, compared with a national growth rate of 17 percent. In 1998, women earned 58 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 57 percent in the nation — up from 55 percent and 54 percent, respectively, in 1993. In the SREB region, women first earned more than half of the master's degrees in the early 1980s. While the proportion of women earning master's degrees has increased, the number of men earning such degrees also has continued to grow.

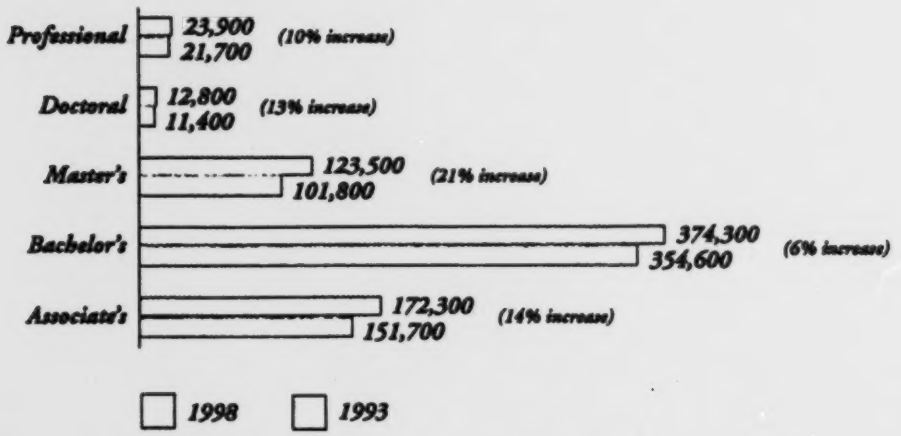
The number of black students earning master's degrees has increased significantly. Black students received 11 percent of the master's degrees awarded in the SREB region and 8 percent of those awarded in the United States in 1998, compared with 8 percent regionally and 6 percent nationally five years earlier. By the late 1990s, Hispanic students earned almost 5 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 4 percent in the nation.

The numbers of master's degrees increased in all broad fields of study from 1993 to 1998. Education continued to account for the largest percentage of master's degrees awarded — 29 percent of master's degrees in the SREB region in 1998. Allied health and health sciences saw the largest increases. The numbers of master's degrees in that field increased by 58 percent in the SREB region and 53 percent in the United States.

Doctoral degrees

Between 1993 and 1998, the numbers of doctoral degrees awarded grew by 13 percent in the SREB region and by 9 percent in the nation. In the SREB states, public universities awarded 78 percent of the doctoral degrees in 1998; in the nation, public universities awarded 65 percent of the doctoral degrees. By 1998, women earned 42 percent of the doctorates in the region — up from 39 percent in 1993. The number of men earning doctorates has been falling since 1996 in the SREB region; nationally, the number has fallen and bounced back during that time. Black students earned 8 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the SREB region and 6 percent of all doctoral degrees in the country — up about two percentage points in both cases.

Degrees Earned, Public and Private Colleges,
SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In 1998, students from foreign countries earned about 23 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the SREB region and 25 percent of those awarded in the nation. While these percentages are lower than they were in 1993, foreign students accounted for more than half of the doctoral degrees in some fields, such as engineering.

From 1993 to 1998, the numbers of doctorates earned in the field of humanities rose by 28 percent in the SREB region and by 18 percent in the nation. The regional increase in social and behavioral sciences was 24 percent, compared with a national increase of 15 percent. The numbers of doctoral degrees awarded in education declined by 2 percent in the SREB region and by 4 percent in the nation.

The most dramatic increases were in allied health and health sciences doctorates — 20 percent regionally and 41 percent nationally. The SREB states' increase in doctorates (Ph.D.s, not M.D.s) in basic medical sciences was 41 percent — far below the national increase of 58 percent. The SREB states also did not see as great an increase in the number of doctorates in nursing as did the nation — 3 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Such a difference could cause shortages in the supply of nursing faculty in the SREB region.

However, the SREB region had a greater increase in the number of doctorates in sciences and technologies (15 percent) than did the nation (6 percent). In the three largest subcategories — engineering, biological sciences and physical sciences — the SREB states led the nation. These three fields accounted for 81 percent of the region's science and technology doctorates. In the key technological area of engineering, the SREB region increased doctorates by 12 percent, compared with a national increase of 3 percent. Eleven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) increased doctoral production in engineering. Only half of the states outside of the SREB region had increases.

First-professional degrees

Between 1993 and 1998, the number of first-professional degrees in fields such as law, medicine and dentistry rose by 10 percent regionally and 5 percent nationally. In the SREB region, 53 percent of these degrees were awarded by public universities, compared with 40 percent of those awarded in the nation. By 1998, women earned 42 percent of first-professional degrees regionally and 43 percent nationally. The regional and national numbers of men earning professional degrees generally have been decreasing, with some fluctuation, since 1995. In 1998, black graduates accounted for 9 percent of those earning professional degrees in the SREB region and 7 percent of those earning professional degrees in the nation. Hispanic students earned 4 percent of first-professional degrees in the SREB region and 5 percent of these degrees in the nation.

Table 35
Graduation Rates in Public Colleges, Universities and Technical Institutes[1]

	SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[2]								
		Four-Year[3]						Two-Year[4]	
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
SREB states	44.5	57.7	46.0	37.6	35.5	30.1	33.0	15.8	44.3
Alabama	45.1	57.2	35.5	33.5	41.5	28.0	—	17.7	48.8
Arkansas	32.3	45.4	NA	29.8	NA	30.8	21.6	21.7	—
Delaware	62.2	69.6	NA	NA	27.8	NA	NA	10.2	NA
Florida	55.9	63.2	45.8	41.2	NA	—	NA	29.2	—
Georgia	39.8	54.6	69.2	36.9	26.3	23.5	18.3	13.4	35.2
Kentucky	34.5	53.1	31.5	31.9	29.4	22.5	16.7	9.7	—
Louisiana	31.0	50.3	24.7	32.9	26.6	17.4	NA	11.0	—
Maryland[5]	NA	—	50.2	56.4	46.5	17.4	71.8	12.2	NA
Mississippi	43.5	49.7	47.8	31.0	43.1	43.7	27.8	21.2	NA
North Carolina	56.7	72.4	46.9	50.7	50.9	39.6	45.6	13.7	NA
Oklahoma	37.6	47.0	NA	28.5	28.2	30.9	27.8	16.7	—
South Carolina	54.5	60.2	71.8	55.2	56.5	38.8	35.4	14.9	NA
Tennessee	40.3	57.0	32.2	34.3	40.2	32.7	NA	9.8	55.4
Texas	42.3	57.1	34.9	30.6	32.7	76.6	16.8	11.2	NA
Virginia	61.4	78.7	53.0	63.4	24.8	60.6	53.1	15.9	NA
West Virginia	39.4	54.5	NA	32.2	NA	NA	30.9	14.6	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Rates for four-year colleges and universities differ from the federal "student right-to-know completion and graduation rates" because they do not include individuals not initially seeking bachelor's degrees.

[2] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[3] 1993-94 class of full-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduates who completed bachelor's degrees by Aug. 31, 1999.

[4] 1996-97 class of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates who completed degrees or certificates (less than baccalaureates) by Aug. 31, 1999.

[5] No four-year aggregate figure is shown because data for the Four-Year 1 category were missing.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 36
Degrees Awarded by Public Colleges, Universities and Technical Institutes

	1998-99				
	Associate's	Other Less Than Four-Year[1]	Bachelor's	Master's[2]	Doctoral
SREB states	148,438	78,795	288,100	95,278	9,869
Alabama	7,033	4,908	17,182	6,671	484
Arkansas	3,174	2,403	7,436	2,247	125
Delaware	884	717	3,661	906	143
Florida	36,896	10,340	34,529	10,008	1,064
Georgia	5,723	13,378	20,852	8,445	771
Kentucky	4,570	—	12,492	4,260	282
Louisiana	2,847	220	15,567	4,447	395
Maryland	7,286	1,546	16,436	5,627	623
Mississippi	6,218	1,549	9,041	2,924	378
North Carolina	12,134	9,258	22,922	6,577	834
Oklahoma	6,394	413	12,810	3,797	334
South Carolina	5,725	4,484	11,600	4,321	427
Tennessee	5,842	7,526	13,936	5,322	485
Texas	23,808	15,060	58,736	18,126	2,355
Virginia	17,744	6,904	23,943	9,312	1,030
West Virginia	2,160	89	6,957	2,288	139

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no program of this type in the state.

[1] Includes certificates that require less than two years of study and certificates that require two — but less than four — years of study.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as education specialist degrees.

[3] Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy and podiatry.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 36
continued

1998-99				
Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First-Professional[3]
5,960	3,704	1,084	708	1,682
183	225	51	90	64
233	139	NA	NA	99
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
617	206	78	78	162
421	170	52	70	61
392	226	119	NA	90
276	253	52	66	—
572	145	92	NA	128
174	99	30	51	84
330	201	71	77	135
164	146	53	73	198
259	195	43	NA	87
286	299	92	—	76
1,146	981	233	124	327
765	290	79	79	90
142	129	39	NA	81

Table 37
Associate's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total			Percent of Total			
		Percent Change		Public Colleges		Women	
	1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
United States	558,555	10.7	-0.2	83.3	81.5	59.7	61.0
SREB states	172,347	13.6	0.4	86.7	85.6	61.4	62.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.9						
Alabama	9,077	21.3	4.8	89.9	88.1	63.4	66.0
Arkansas	3,155	20.5	-5.5	90.2	96.0	68.8	67.4
Delaware	1,087	-17.2	6.0	80.3	84.0	66.0	67.4
Florida	48,209	22.3	7.0	85.6	83.0	58.6	59.5
Georgia	9,267	11.4	1.0	76.9	80.2	62.0	65.3
Kentucky	6,386	-2.4	-5.6	74.6	74.0	69.2	71.0
Louisiana	4,785	67.0	-15.3	88.6	84.7	63.5	70.0
Maryland	7,867	-6.6	-2.5	94.0	95.1	62.7	66.6
Mississippi	5,742	3.0	-0.3	91.0	98.2	67.2	65.9
North Carolina	14,085	15.8	-10.1	91.8	94.2	64.4	65.6
Oklahoma	6,750	7.1	2.9	92.6	96.8	59.0	61.8
South Carolina	6,398	7.5	-0.6	85.7	85.6	60.7	58.7
Tennessee	7,080	4.1	-2.6	79.1	79.4	61.4	63.5
Texas	28,163	13.5	4.8	90.8	85.6	58.1	56.3
Virginia	11,378	11.2	-2.3	83.8	80.2	62.7	61.6
West Virginia	2,918	*	-22.2	76.1	73.1	65.8	64.7

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 37
continued

Percent of Total							
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students	
1992-93	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1997-98	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
8.5	17.3	10.1	12.5	6.0	8.4	1.8	2.2
11.6	15.3	14.6	15.2	6.4	8.0	1.1	1.5
18.2	31.0	22.6	34.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2
10.7	3.9	9.7	*	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
8.9	*	12.3	*	1.0	2.8	0.3	0.7
8.5	1.8	12.1	2.9	11.5	13.4	2.5	3.1
17.3	38.4	22.6	32.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6
4.9	3.1	6.5	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
20.0	30.3	23.4	22.9	2.8	2.1	*	0.1
14.9	50.3	16.5	54.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.0
22.1	17.7	25.0	17.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
12.8	1.6	16.8	9.5	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.7
6.3	*	6.0	*	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.5
18.6	9.2	20.6	14.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
11.3	28.6	13.3	43.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
10.0	4.4	12.4	3.2	17.8	21.8	1.0	1.3
10.0	4.4	12.4	3.2	17.8	21.8	1.0	1.3
3.2	27.2	2.4	30.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9

Table 38
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total			Percent of Total			
		Percent Change		Public Colleges		Women	
	1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
United States	1,181,295	1.7	1.0	67.3	66.1	54.4	56.2
SREB states	374,264	5.6	1.7	76.4	75.4	55.5	56.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.7						
Alabama	20,335	-0.9	-1.5	85.4	84.1	56.4	57.8
Arkansas	9,222	9.1	0.1	81.2	79.8	56.3	56.1
Delaware	4,418	7.3	1.9	81.9	79.7	57.3	58.7
Florida	48,463	12.2	2.0	67.9	70.3	53.3	55.8
Georgia	29,408	15.8	6.9	73.7	73.0	55.5	58.3
Kentucky	14,977	4.0	2.1	80.3	78.4	58.0	57.7
Louisiana	18,553	4.1	6.0	81.3	82.8	57.8	59.0
Maryland	20,809	1.9	2.1	79.4	77.8	55.8	58.0
Mississippi	10,290	-3.6	0.4	84.5	82.3	57.4	58.9
North Carolina	34,129	7.1	-0.2	69.5	67.9	55.9	57.4
Oklahoma	15,887	5.9	5.1	82.8	79.6	55.4	55.2
South Carolina	15,174	-0.5	-0.6	77.5	75.2	56.2	58.3
Tennessee	21,538	5.7	1.8	65.8	64.2	56.1	56.3
Texas	71,771	6.2	0.8	78.6	78.3	54.6	56.1
Virginia	31,000	0.5	0.5	75.2	73.6	55.7	56.9
West Virginia	8,290	-3.7	1.4	86.8	82.4	53.1	53.6

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 38
continued

Percent of Total							
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students	
1992-93	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1997-98	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
6.9	30.5	8.6	29.0	4.0	5.8	2.8	3.3
11.5	48.8	14.2	45.3	4.3	5.9	2.1	2.8
16.0	52.2	20.6	50.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.3
9.9	42.3	10.9	45.9	0.7	0.7	2.3	3.8
8.4	49.6	11.9	57.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.6
8.9	35.1	12.0	29.7	10.3	13.2	3.3	4.1
16.7	54.4	21.5	46.4	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4
4.7	18.5	5.4	17.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.3
21.8	67.2	24.8	67.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
13.8	42.5	19.3	45.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.2
22.6	61.1	26.8	57.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.7
15.3	62.4	17.9	58.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.5
5.9	26.9	6.0	24.2	1.5	2.4	4.3	6.8
15.6	48.3	19.5	40.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6
9.5	36.7	12.0	36.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.2
6.2	28.1	7.6	27.2	12.2	16.7	2.4	2.7
12.4	56.0	14.3	50.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6
3.0	25.7	3.3	16.6	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.6

Table 39
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98
United States	162,533	-0.7	266,902	2.9	228,475	10.6
SREB states	44,522	7.4	79,871	6.4	71,316	16.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.4		29.9		31.2	
Alabama	1,561	-1.5	3,684	5.1	3,889	5.3
Arkansas[1]	896	26.4	1,704	36.5	1,659	19.0
Delaware	372	-8.8	1,162	1.1	723	9.7
Florida	5,413	13.7	10,016	16.2	7,706	21.7
Georgia	3,556	11.4	5,884	22.3	5,869	23.5
Kentucky[1]	1,677	13.7	3,261	7.7	2,694	16.9
Louisiana	2,489	-0.6	3,570	8.6	3,893	26.3
Maryland	2,310	-4.7	5,014	1.7	3,947	19.5
Mississippi	887	20.8	1,904	-2.9	2,104	8.1
North Carolina	3,893	2.2	9,108	8.1	7,073	23.1
Oklahoma	1,835	23.8	2,627	7.4	2,798	8.8
South Carolina	2,136	2.4	3,061	-3.4	2,975	16.8
Tennessee[1]	2,952	24.3	4,786	11.7	4,056	15.3
Texas	8,124	4.7	14,053	3.4	14,182	14.7
Virginia[1]	5,233	-4.5	8,455	-7.6	6,375	12.6
West Virginia	1,188	79.5	1,582	8.1	1,373	13.4

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Table 39
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1997-98	Percent Decrease, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98
236,296	-9.5	105,968	-1.7	84,379	25.8
78,532	-9.3	36,919	-1.8	28,216	27.9
33.2		34.8		33.4	
4,817	-14.5	3,145	-7.6	2,090	36.3
1,984	-6.5	1,586	-12.3	928	40.0
1,031	-2.3	571	10.7	308	61.3
12,692	-1.5	5,944	7.9	3,511	71.9
6,316	-3.3	4,167	21.9	2,062	61.0
2,574	-10.5	2,173	-11.0	1,434	21.4
3,268	-14.4	2,311	-0.7	2,091	17.9
2,945	-17.9	1,517	-5.1	1,436	20.9
2,146	-26.8	1,576	-7.7	1,009	19.3
6,313	-8.1	3,120	0.6	1,936	5.1
3,598	-3.6	3,037	9.8	1,135	-3.0
3,195	-23.8	1,910	3.2	1,027	26.5
4,094	-16.6	1,362	-44.5	1,584	24.2
16,075	-7.0	2,585	11.3	4,935	19.2
5,958	-3.8	821	-26.6	1,827	30.1
1,526	-21.5	1,094	-13.6	903	27.4

[1] State requirements changed to require prospective teachers to major in arts and sciences fields.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 40
Master's Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total			Percent of Total			
		Percent Change		Public Colleges		Women	
	1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
United States	430,164	16.8	2.9	57.7	54.8	54.4	57.1
SREB states	123,519	21.3	2.7	74.6	73.0	55.0	58.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.7						
Alabama	6,318	12.1	-15.5	91.5	91.1	59.0	60.8
Arkansas	2,181	18.8	-0.8	96.6	96.3	61.4	62.7
Delaware	1,439	50.8	21.5	69.1	60.1	56.9	59.4
Florida	16,677	26.9	2.7	56.1	57.5	52.0	56.3
Georgia	10,671	34.1	10.3	78.5	74.0	56.6	60.2
Kentucky	4,773	13.8	4.8	81.2	87.3	58.5	63.8
Louisiana	5,674	20.1	2.9	70.3	74.3	56.6	58.8
Maryland	10,130	26.9	2.2	52.6	51.6	55.4	57.8
Mississippi	3,405	27.4	4.9	84.7	83.1	55.7	62.8
North Carolina	8,125	18.4	-0.7	76.9	73.4	57.6	56.0
Oklahoma	5,310	19.1	19.4	77.9	71.4	52.6	52.8
South Carolina	4,615	8.7	0.5	91.0	91.1	58.1	64.1
Tennessee	7,072	41.0	2.7	72.0	67.5	57.4	61.1
Texas	23,632	13.1	3.5	77.2	75.5	50.6	54.0
Virginia	10,935	17.3	-1.7	79.8	78.5	56.1	58.6
West Virginia	2,562	33.7	14.7	94.2	92.3	59.9	60.4

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 40
continued

Percent of Total							
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students	
1992-93	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1997-98	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
6.1	16.3	8.0	16.3	3.3	4.3	12.0	12.2
8.1	30.9	11.1	30.6	3.5	4.6	10.0	10.4
11.2	39.0	17.0	30.5	1.1	1.4	8.6	6.1
7.1	0.8	8.2	3.7	0.7	0.9	4.2	9.5
9.9	29.8	11.6	27.5	1.2	1.6	11.4	8.6
7.4	12.4	10.1	14.2	9.1	11.0	8.9	9.0
13.0	34.7	16.3	36.5	1.3	1.7	8.2	9.7
3.4	3.0	4.5	5.1	0.4	0.7	6.4	8.1
14.1	59.7	18.5	52.5	2.2	2.5	14.2	14.9
10.0	36.7	13.7	36.2	1.8	2.0	10.9	10.5
14.3	39.7	23.8	47.4	0.3	0.9	10.8	7.0
9.2	44.8	11.0	41.2	0.9	1.4	7.0	7.4
4.3	5.2	7.6	3.3	1.3	2.2	18.6	24.2
7.9	18.7	13.7	32.3	0.9	0.9	10.5	8.5
6.6	19.6	9.0	26.8	0.7	0.7	4.4	7.4
5.8	29.1	7.0	24.5	8.1	11.4	13.8	13.9
7.5	29.0	10.3	29.3	1.2	2.2	6.6	7.3
2.1	*	2.9	*	0.7	0.6	6.9	6.3

Table 41
Master's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98
United States	30,667	4.8	60,334	20.0	62,436	3.8
SREB states	7,686	4.1	16,174	26.4	18,383	9.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	25.1		26.8		29.4	
Alabama	257	27.2	801	13.6	824	-1.8
Arkansas	106	-0.9	285	31.3	236	7.8
Delaware	57	-29.6	192	20.0	151	12.7
Florida	597	0.5	2,187	39.0	2,157	7.4
Georgia	475	50.8	1,049	43.5	1,450	15.4
Kentucky	276	-52.0	805	19.6	513	6.9
Louisiana	498	19.1	871	14.2	839	14.6
Maryland	652	10.9	1,565	5.7	1,589	8.6
Mississippi	117	-33.1	308	9.6	396	-12.8
North Carolina	682	14.8	1,060	25.9	1,375	23.0
Oklahoma	401	46.9	1,126	59.3	705	-3.6
South Carolina	266	13.7	449	21.7	712	9.7
Tennessee	430	36.1	764	51.3	830	15.1
Texas	1,953	15.8	2,953	23.4	4,354	9.2
Virginia	799	-27.1	1,457	23.3	1,840	6.2
West Virginia	120	-7.7	302	41.8	412	58.5

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

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Table 41
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98
102,933	14.6	114,691	19.4	39,260	52.8
28,824	20.2	35,641	23.9	12,000	58.4
28.0		31.1		30.6	
1,053	13.5	2,437	9.0	718	59.9
267	*	883	18.5	314	42.7
430	98.2	450	67.9	121	124.1
5,344	15.9	4,071	30.3	1,677	119.5
2,504	20.4	3,774	40.0	1,145	74.8
504	46.5	1,946	18.9	492	86.4
1,050	30.9	1,396	13.6	767	39.7
2,685	36.2	2,259	51.6	1,053	71.5
591	15.4	1,593	56.5	280	84.2
2,131	37.8	1,639	-5.5	902	21.1
1,395	46.5	1,292	-10.5	248	31.2
798	-24.2	1,650	20.9	479	26.7
1,456	37.2	2,533	38.4	743	85.8
6,052	10.4	5,284	13.3	1,953	43.6
2,172	15.2	3,530	40.7	818	26.6
392	49.0	904	17.7	290	113.2

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

DEGREES

Table 42
Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total			Percent of Total			
		Percent Change		Public Colleges		Women	
	1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
United States	46,010	9.3	0.4	65.0	64.6	38.1	42.0
SREB states	12,831	12.5	0.8	77.8	78.2	39.3	42.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.9						
Alabama	569	40.1	1.2	99.5	97.5	39.4	40.9
Arkansas	162	35.0	8.7	100.0	100.0	38.3	37.7
Delaware[2]	172	19.4	-9.0	100.0	82.6	29.2	41.9
Florida	1,881	13.2	3.6	50.9	59.6	44.9	47.4
Georgia	1,084	20.6	14.5	75.5	74.5	40.0	41.0
Kentucky	410	25.0	-0.2	75.0	75.1	28.7	35.6
Louisiana	567	32.5	4.2	71.5	72.8	37.1	41.3
Maryland	995	4.8	0.7	63.8	60.9	42.0	43.4
Mississippi[3]	351	15.8	7.7	95.0	100.0	38.9	42.2
North Carolina	1,083	10.5	-1.0	76.4	74.1	37.1	43.0
Oklahoma	410	-1.4	-8.5	91.6	87.6	40.6	38.3
South Carolina	404	-1.0	-1.2	96.6	95.3	40.0	44.6
Tennessee	687	-4.7	-8.0	66.3	62.4	44.1	42.5
Texas	2,815	10.6	0.2	84.6	87.0	36.1	39.4
Virginia	1,083	8.5	-5.4	98.6	91.2	39.5	43.8
West Virginia	158	59.6	11.3	100.0	100.0	35.4	38.6

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

[2] Wilmington College began awarding doctoral degrees in education in 1994-95.

[3] Reformed Theological Seminary awarded doctorates in 1992-93 and reported none in 1997-98.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 42
continued

Percent of Total							
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students	
1992-93	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1997-98	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[1]	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
4.4	9.7	6.0	13.1	2.7	3.7	27.2	24.6
5.8	14.9	8.2	24.3	2.3	3.5	23.7	22.7
5.7	6.3	9.0	10.3	0.4	1.2	29.8	24.3
2.0	*	6.3	*	3.0	0.8	11.7	21.6
4.1	*	9.8	*	*	0.8	31.9	28.5
9.4	6.3	9.8	*	4.3	7.2	18.1	19.1
10.5	45.2	10.6	53.8	1.7	2.4	23.0	20.8
1.6	*	3.1	*	1.2	1.5	23.5	20.7
2.8	22.2	6.1	15.4	3.5	2.3	25.9	23.6
5.9	7.9	6.1	9.5	2.0	1.4	31.7	29.7
9.8	19.0	18.2	43.1	0.9	0.7	27.4	20.2
5.0	*	7.0	6.6	2.1	2.5	21.6	19.7
3.8	*	7.7	*	1.9	1.9	23.1	24.1
6.9	28.6	11.2	38.2	0.7	0.7	25.2	23.5
6.9	33.3	9.7	40.7	1.0	1.6	14.7	18.6
3.2	*	3.5	13.9	3.4	6.5	27.3	27.3
4.4	11.4	14.8	47.8	0.9	0.8	20.1	16.5
2.3	*	*	*	1.1	0.8	24.2	25.3

Table 43
Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98
United States	5,893	17.9	9,343	15.2	19,076	6.2
SREB states	1,380	28.4	2,240	24.4	5,210	14.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	23.4		24.0		27.3	
Alabama	22	144.4	79	71.7	248	41.7
Arkansas	5	25.0	15	200.0	67	17.5
Delaware[1]	13	-7.1	24	*	77	-17.2
Florida	105	32.9	472	29.7	563	35.0
Georgia	155	9.2	180	45.2	460	37.7
Kentucky	118	28.3	59	37.2	136	32.0
Louisiana	33	-5.7	99	102.0	231	26.9
Maryland	102	17.2	151	-10.1	471	14.6
Mississippi	9	-67.9	47	17.5	108	27.1
North Carolina	111	6.7	171	14.0	539	6.1
Oklahoma	50	56.3	69	-15.9	158	5.3
South Carolina	56	27.3	47	6.8	160	-6.4
Tennessee	90	28.6	128	28.0	239	2.1
Texas	329	51.6	457	37.7	1,262	11.3
Virginia	126	103.2	220	0.9	429	-6.1
West Virginia	6	100.0	22	83.3	62	169.6

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Wilmington College began awarding doctoral degrees in education in 1994-95.

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

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Table 43
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98
1,290	-4.9	6,729	-4.3	2,484	40.6
489	-7.9	2,529	-1.7	738	20.4
37.9		37.6		29.7	
29	38.1	103	14.4	55	19.6
9	125.0	59	18.0	1	100.0
0	NA	51	537.5	0	NA
114	1.8	512	-12.9	89	17.1
38	-32.1	207	-0.5	35	16.7
8	-46.7	50	35.1	32	10.3
23	76.9	85	63.5	42	2.4
15	-21.1	105	-21.6	136	16.2
26	-16.1	140	26.1	5	150.0
22	*	141	5.2	78	73.3
13	-31.6	83	-26.5	16	77.8
18	*	90	-10.9	30	15.4
46	2.2	154	-34.5	19	26.7
97	-21.1	489	3.6	140	2.2
30	11.1	220	12.2	33	10.0
1	-83.3	40	-11.1	27	170.0

"NA" indicates not applicable. No degrees were awarded in either year.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 44
First-Professional Degrees[1] Awarded by Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Total			Percent of Total			
		Percent Change		Public Colleges		Women	
	1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
United States	78,598	4.5	*	39.2	39.7	40.1	42.9
SREB states	23,936	10.1	1.7	54.4	53.4	38.4	41.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.5						
Alabama	1,095	26.4	-2.5	65.7	53.2	39.5	41.8
Arkansas	460	2.4	-1.9	100.0	100.0	41.2	46.7
Delaware	344	-37.5	-6.5	*	*	40.2	45.6
Florida	2,762	18.9	5.3	40.9	40.8	42.3	44.0
Georgia	2,489	27.7	-1.0	33.8	28.4	38.0	39.2
Kentucky	1,180	19.8	-2.2	77.1	69.4	36.2	36.4
Louisiana	1,723	14.7	5.3	45.6	39.7	35.0	43.9
Maryland	1,115	6.2	2.6	79.4	83.5	44.4	47.6
Mississippi	494	6.0	6.5	66.7	71.5	31.8	40.5
North Carolina	1,902	11.3	7.8	40.1	42.6	41.3	44.1
Oklahoma[2]	1,026	10.6	27.1	58.9	55.0	38.4	39.8
South Carolina	737	22.0	1.8	84.9	76.5	33.9	41.5
Tennessee	1,453	8.4	4.9	48.0	51.5	36.2	41.4
Texas	4,821	-1.2	-4.8	54.6	57.7	36.7	38.8
Virginia	1,953	7.8	0.9	68.1	64.2	39.8	42.1
West Virginia	382	19.4	6.7	100.0	100.0	36.6	41.9

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Oklahoma City University did not report in 1996-97. The percent increase excluding Oklahoma City University in 1997-98 was 1 percent.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 44
continued

Percent of Total							
Blacks				Hispanics		Foreign Students	
1992-93	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[3]	1997-98	Percent in PBIs or HBIs[3]	1992-93	1997-98	1992-93	1997-98
5.6	15.8	7.2	17.8	4.1	4.6	2.1	2.3
6.9	29.3	9.4	28.1	3.9	4.4	1.4	1.6
7.3	47.6	10.1	33.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.3
2.7	*	6.3	*	1.1	1.1	*	*
2.2	*	5.0	*	2.6	0.6	*	*
5.0	1.8	10.4	16.5	10.3	10.4	0.6	1.8
9.4	53.3	10.4	36.7	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.9
2.4	*	4.2	*	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.2
8.8	38.3	17.2	63.2	4.1	3.1	0.7	2.0
12.8	*	14.2	*	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.3
5.2	*	7.9	*	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2
9.7	29.2	10.2	29.3	0.8	1.3	3.0	3.3
3.0	*	4.0	*	1.8	2.5	0.5	1.7
5.4	*	7.2	*	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
11.8	48.4	15.5	52.3	1.2	1.3	3.3	1.3
5.6	39.4	6.9	29.2	8.0	10.2	2.0	2.0
7.9	21.8	8.3	*	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9
3.1	*	1.6	*	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8

Table 45
First-Professional Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities			
	Law		Medicine	
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98
United States	39,331	-2.4	15,424	0.3
SREB states	11,128	-1.1	4,915	5.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.3		31.9	
Alabama	502	21.5	211	-8.7
Arkansas	215	-15.4	136	*
Delaware	344	-37.5	NA	NA
Florida	1,687	10.3	349	2.0
Georgia	713	-3.0	383	9.1
Kentucky	404	-3.8	222	7.8
Louisiana	880	3.2	402	-1.7
Maryland	566	-0.7	267	-3.6
Mississippi	278	14.9	93	-2.1
North Carolina	841	5.7	416	-6.3
Oklahoma	553	-3.2	143	20.2
South Carolina	242	-4.7	210	12.3
Tennessee	481	8.8	427	19.9
Texas	2,142	-9.3	1,111	8.8
Virginia	1,144	-0.4	407	6.8
West Virginia	136	17.2	138	20.0

* Change of less than 0.1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There were no awards of this type in the state in one or both years.

[1] The data for 1992-93 and 1997-98 are not comparable. Until recently, many pharmacy degrees that qualified candidates to take the pharmacy license exam were reported as undergraduate or graduate degrees, rather than first-professional degrees.

Notes: Not included were awards in theological and ministerial studies, optometry, osteopathic medicine, podiatry, veterinary medicine, naturopathic medicine and miscellaneous health professions.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 45
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities				
Dentistry		Chiropractic		Pharmacy
1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98[1]
4,032	11.8	3,735	33.4	3,660
1,127	13.7	1,225	67.3	1,622
28.0		32.8		44.3
55	25.0	NA	NA	109
NA	NA	NA	NA	109
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
78	25.8	NA	NA	274
53	26.2	857	127.3	156
108	13.7	NA	NA	85
50	16.3	NA	NA	148
99	•	NA	NA	124
26	-10.3	NA	NA	44
79	19.7	NA	NA	225
55	25.0	NA	NA	22
47	23.7	71	47.9	65
137	48.9	NA	NA	75
228	-0.9	297	-3.3	129
78	•	NA	NA	43
34	17.2	NA	NA	14

Table 46
Patents Awarded

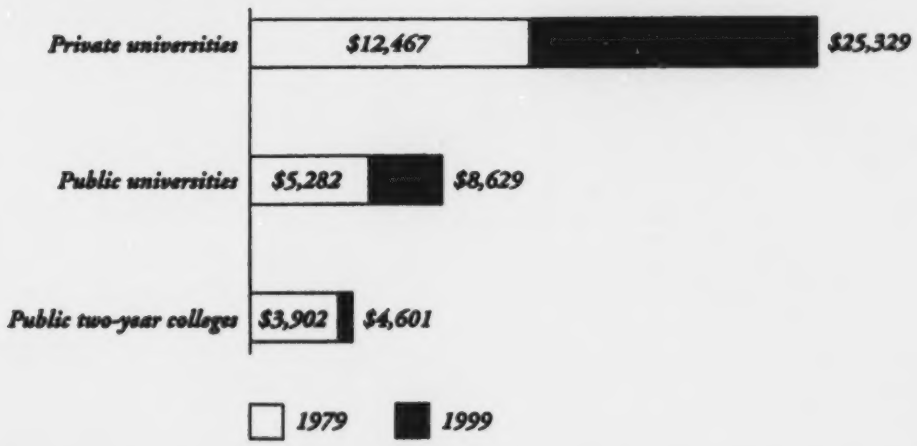
	By 1987		By 1992		By 1997		Increase in Patents	
	Total	Percent to Public Universities	Total	Percent to Public Universities	Total	Percent to Public Universities	1987 to 1992	1992 to 1997
United States	6,549	56	12,521	57	22,264	59	5,972	9,743
SREB states	1,100	73	2,584	77	5,105	78	1,484	2,521
SREB states as a percentage of nation	16.8		20.6		22.9		24.8	25.9
Alabama	48	100	82	99	153	99	34	71
Arkansas	5	100	37	100	74	100	32	37
Delaware	96	100	143	100	166	100	47	23
Florida	116	67	330	83	664	87	214	334
Georgia	116	98	232	88	447	81	116	215
Kentucky	74	100	107	100	160	100	33	53
Louisiana	24	79	92	70	200	72	68	108
Maryland	159	5	292	11	547	24	133	255
Mississippi	32	100	45	100	72	100	13	27
North Carolina	71	45	219	60	615	63	148	396
Oklahoma	45	100	79	100	143	99	34	64
South Carolina	23	100	68	100	123	100	45	55
Tennessee	54	67	138	70	223	64	84	85
Texas	168	77	552	87	1,194	87	384	642
Virginia	66	92	161	96	311	96	95	150
West Virginia	3	100	7	100	13	100	4	6

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, *Technology Assessment and Forecast Report*, "U.S. Universities and Colleges, 1969-97" (Washington, D.C.: 1998).

Tuition and fees

However you measure it, today's students pay more for college than their parents paid. When the annual cost of attending public universities is adjusted for inflation, students pay 63 percent more ($3,300 in 1999 dollars) than students paid 20 years ago. The increase at public two-year colleges was 18 percent ($700 more). The annual cost at private universities increased by more than 100 percent ($12,800) over the last 20 years.

Average Annual Cost of Attending College,
United States (adjusted for inflation)



Note: The annual cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, housing, meals, books, supplies and transportation.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Although tuition and fees are not the total cost of attending college, they are a major part of it. They also are the part affected most by states' policy decisions. Other expenses — such as housing, meals, books, supplies and transportation — account for about 58 percent of the total cost to students at public four-year colleges and universities, about 71 percent at public two-year colleges and about 28 percent at private universities.

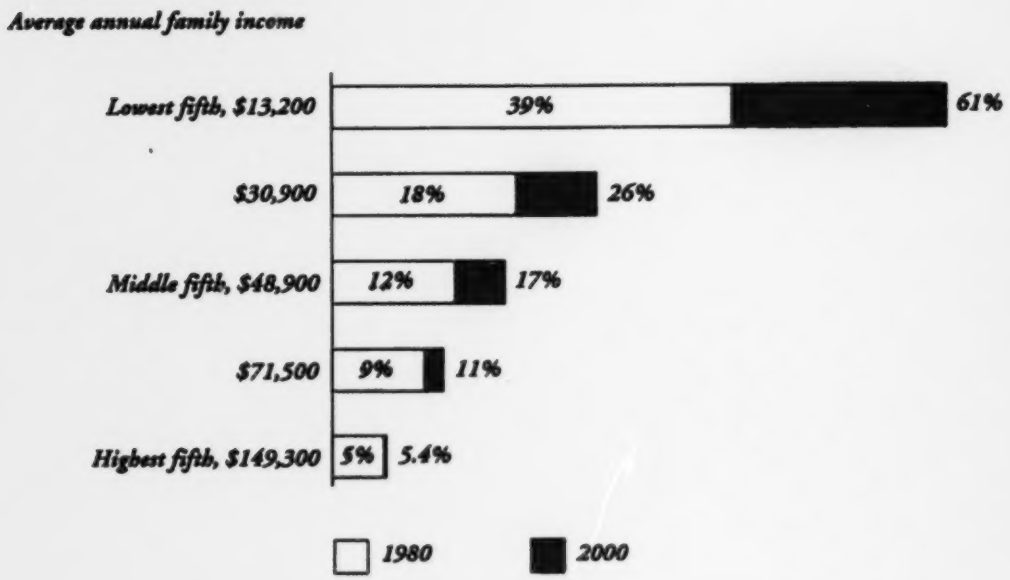
In 2000, the median annual tuition and required fees for full-time in-state undergraduate students at public four-year colleges or universities was about $3,100 nationwide and $2,500 in the SREB states. When costs are adjusted for inflation, in-state students were paying 14 percent more nationally and 24 percent more in the SREB states in 2000 than they paid five years earlier. In 2000, out-of-state undergraduate students attending public four-year colleges and universities paid 2.8 times more than in-state students nationwide and 3.2 times more regionwide. Among the SREB states, the cost differences ranged from almost five times more than in-state students pay in North Carolina to about twice as much in Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

College attendance costs

One good way to measure how these price increases affect students and families is to compare tuition and fees with overall median family incomes. The 2000 national median tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for in-state students amounted to 7.7 percent of the median family income — the same as in 1995. In the SREB states, tuition and fees accounted for 7.2 percent of family income — up from 6.6 percent five years earlier. Among SREB states, tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities ranged from 10.5 percent of median family income in Arkansas to about 5 percent of median family income in North Carolina. From 1995 to 2000, tuition and fees became larger percentages of median family incomes in 10 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas). In half of the SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia), tuition and fees accounted for larger percentages of median family incomes than the national average in 2000.

For families with the lowest annual incomes, the effect of rising costs of attending college was dramatic, and the effect for middle-income families was sizable. For families in the lowest fifth of incomes (earning an average of about $13,200 in 1999), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university would have taken 39 percent of their annual income in 1980. In 2000, it would have taken 61 percent — more than three times the percentage of income such families spent for food. For families with average annual earnings of about $30,900, the cost burden of college increased by eight percentage points — to 26 percent of income. The cost burden for the middle fifth of the population (families earning about $48,900) rose by five percentage points — to 17 percent of annual income. Increased college costs had much less impact on those in the

Percent of Income Required to Pay for One Year,
Public Four-Year College or University, United States (adjusted for inflation)



Source: The College Board

higher income brackets. For those earning about $71,500, the increase was two percentage points — to 11 percent of income. For those in the highest bracket (earning an average of $149,300 a year), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university changed less than one percentage point — from 5 percent of income in 1980 to 5.4 percent in 2000, half of what they spent for food (11 percent). The reason for this disparity is that incomes grew much more for the higher income brackets over the last 20 years. Incomes for the lowest two income brackets rose by 3 percent and 11 percent, while incomes for the top two brackets rose by 24 percent and 51 percent.

Student financial aid

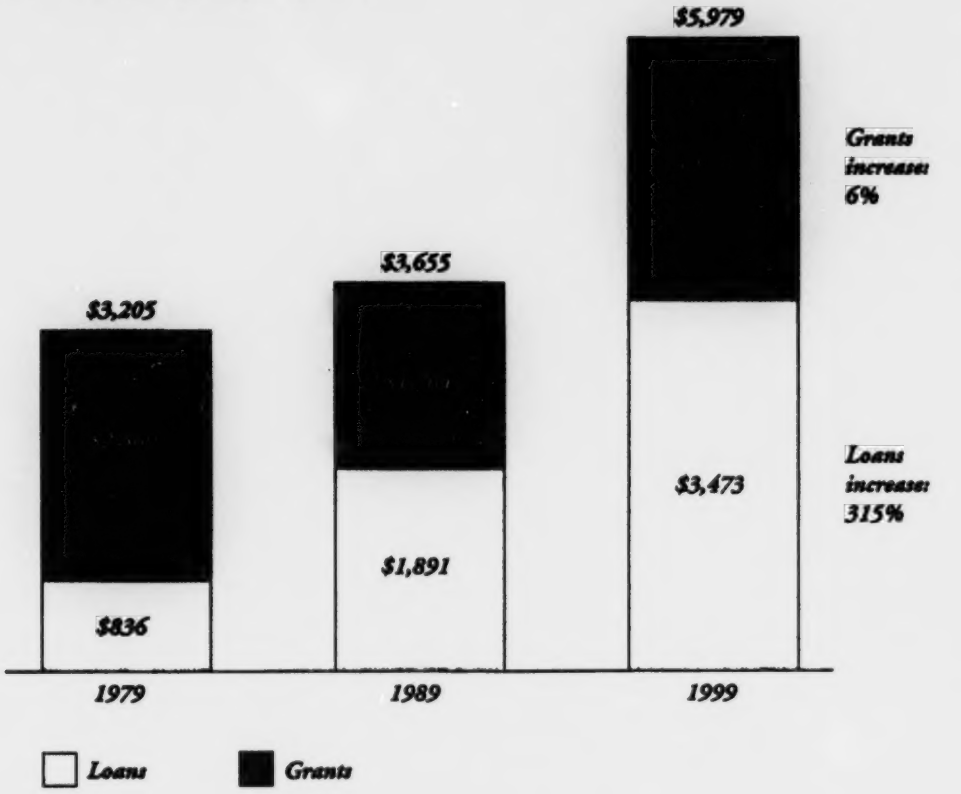
Students who receive financial aid increasingly get loans instead of grants. When figures are adjusted for inflation, there was $836 in loans for every full-time-equivalent student in the country in 1979. By 1999, there was $3,473 in loans per full-time-equivalent student — an increase of 315 percent. Over the same period, the amount in grants per full-time-equivalent student rose by 6 percent — from $2,369 to $2,506.

In 1999, $64.1 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States, and 72 percent of it came from federally sponsored aid programs. Even when adjusted for inflation, this figure is 139 percent greater than the amount available in 1979.

In 1999, college students in the SREB states received almost $2.5 billion in federal Pell Grants — an increase of 38 percent over the amount in 1994. During that time, the number of students getting Pell Grants (1.3 million) grew by 5 percent in the SREB region. The federal Pell Grant program is the largest need-based financial-aid program for students.

Despite increased funding, the buying power of a Pell Grant has fallen significantly in the last 20 years. In 1979, the maximum Pell Grant — available to only the neediest students — covered 95 percent of the cost of attending a public two-year college, 70 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university, and 30 percent of the cost of attending a private college or university. By 1999, those figures were 65 percent, 35 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Student Financial-Aid Spending Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student,
United States (adjusted for inflation)

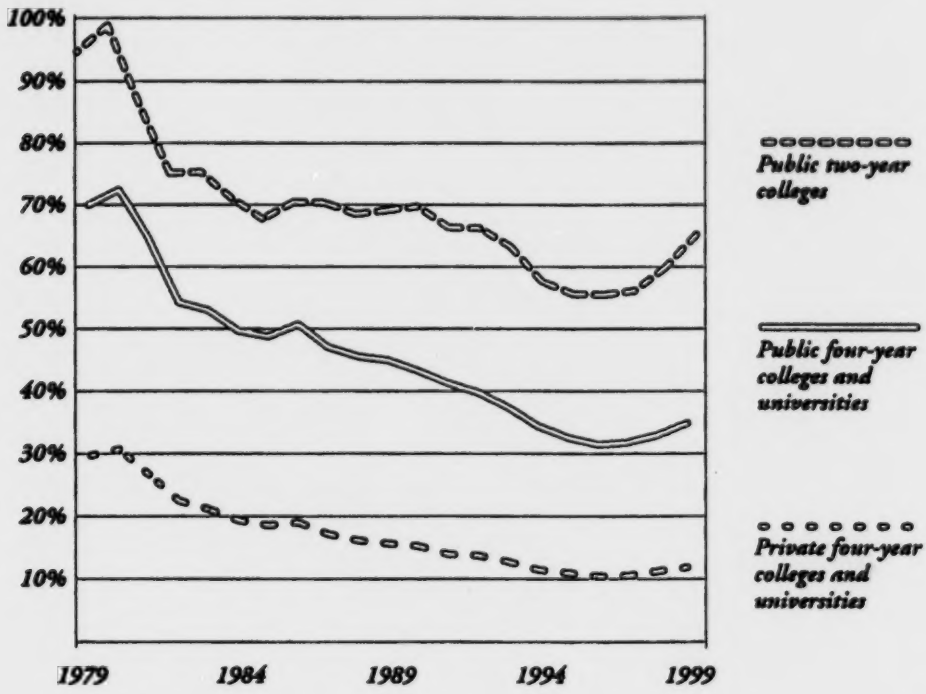


Sources: The College Board and National Center for Education Statistics

Other federal financial-aid programs for students provide large sums of money. In 2000, students in the SREB region received $246 million through the federal College Work/Study Program, $239.2 million through the Perkins Loan Program and $232.1 million through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program.

Federal student loan programs are the largest source of student financial aid, supplying more than $10 billion to students in the SREB region in 1999.

Percent of College Costs Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant,
United States



Source: The College Board

In 1999, state scholarships and grants in the SREB region reached almost $1 billion ($944.6 million). The national total of state-administered financial aid was $3.7 billion. State aid to students in the SREB region increased by 71 percent over the last five years, compared with a nationwide increase of 26 percent. The bulk of the region's increase was non-need-based financial aid. In 1999, the SREB states accounted for only about 13 percent of the nation's total amount of state need-based financial aid for undergraduate students. The SREB region accounted for 78 percent of the nation's total amount of state non-need-based aid for undergraduate students in 1999. This fact can be attributed largely to many new HOPE-type (non-need-based) programs in SREB states.

Table 47

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities					
	In-State Students			Out-of-State Students		
		Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000			Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	
	1999-2000	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation	1999-2000	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation
United States (median)	$3,067	27.7	14.4	$8,612	33.9	20.0
SREB states (median)	2,525	37.8	23.5	8,078	40.6	26.0
SREB states median as a percentage of nation	82.3			87.6		
Alabama	$2,852	48.5	33.1	$5,647	60.3	43.7
Arkansas	2,972	57.4	41.1	5,904	58.7	42.3
Delaware	4,057	30.2	16.7	10,238	29.1	15.7
Florida	2,264	26.4	13.3	9,253	38.2	23.9
Georgia	2,296	28.6	15.3	7,516	62.4	45.5
Kentucky	2,404	31.3	17.7	6,444	29.1	15.7
Louisiana	2,152	8.3	-2.9	7,358	69.1	51.6
Maryland	4,122	36.3	22.2	9,457	57.2	40.9
Mississippi	2,687	12.7	1.0	5,546	21.3	8.7
North Carolina	1,889	29.6	16.2	9,157	17.1	4.9
Oklahoma	1,977	29.8	16.3	4,632	25.7	12.6
South Carolina	3,410	12.3	0.7	7,844	25.5	12.5
Tennessee	2,566	51.2	35.5	7,682	36.4	22.3
Texas	2,534	54.9	38.8	9,014	52.1	36.3
Virginia	3,604	-7.8	-17.3	9,583	9.2	-2.1
West Virginia	2,408	21.1	8.6	5,671	24.4	11.5

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

Table 48

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Public Colleges and Universities[1]

	1999-2000 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[2] Four-Year					
	1		2		3	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
United States (median)	$3,620	$10,696	$3,529	$9,679	$2,571	$8,554
SREB states (median)	3,026	9,230	3,107	9,326	2,468	8,858
SREB states median as a percentage of nation[3]	83.6	86.3	88.1	96.4	96.0	103.6
Alabama	$2,895	$7,722	$3,112	$6,516	$2,440	$4,880
Arkansas	3,466	8,659	NA	NA	3,240	6,644
Delaware	4,858	13,228	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	2,196	9,184	2,272	9,261	2,294	9,282
Georgia	2,958	10,200	3,107	10,349	2,365	7,585
Kentucky	3,296	9,216	3,406	9,326	2,390	6,430
Louisiana	2,851	7,051	2,201	7,580	2,286	8,008
Maryland	4,939	11,827	5,160	9,633	4,520	10,524
Mississippi	3,017	6,119	2,962	6,064	2,688	5,546
North Carolina	2,364	11,530	2,136	10,590	1,902	9,172
Oklahoma	2,617	6,952	NA	NA	2,001	4,656
South Carolina	3,740	9,814	3,470	9,456	4,126	7,434
Tennessee	3,104	9,172	2,818	8,078	2,500	7,616
Texas	3,134	9,614	3,576	10,056	2,546	9,026
Virginia	3,875	14,224	3,776	12,779	3,407	9,087
West Virginia	2,748	8,100	NA	NA	2,440	6,512

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] The medians for the United States and SREB states are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The medians for each state are the middle values of the institutions of each type in that state.

[2] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[3] The SREB states median as a percentage of nation may not be calculated from the numbers shown because of rounding.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 48
continued

1999-2000 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]									
Four-Year						Two-Year			
4		5		6		1		2	
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
$3,146	$8,583	$2,865	$7,716	$3,104	$7,687	$1,582	$4,313	$1,068	$1,827
2,503	7,826	2,252	6,448	2,430	6,412	1,159	4,484	877	1,400
79.6	91.2	78.6	83.6	78.3	83.4	73.3	104.0	82.1	76.6
$2,739	$6,000	$2,676	$5,376	$2,250	$4,440	$2,957	$3,152	$1,530	$3,000
NA	NA	2,462	4,814	2,545	5,276	1,013	2,237	—	—
3,256	7,248	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,616	3,776	NA	NA
NA	NA	2,026	9,014	NA	NA	1,387	5,162	NA	NA
2,280	7,500	2,124	7,344	2,564	7,784	1,366	5,068	946	1,764
2,440	6,480	2,408	6,448	2,300	6,340	1,180	3,380	740	1,400
2,226	7,505	2,060	5,980	NA	NA	1,156	3,445	230	430
3,962	8,819	3,272	8,104	7,175	11,875	2,310	6,540	NA	NA
2,596	5,546	2,621	5,546	2,646	5,546	1,000	2,754	NA	NA
1,798	9,068	1,706	8,976	1,664	8,082	777	4,781	NA	NA
1,903	4,558	1,977	4,632	1,966	4,621	1,431	3,462	—	—
3,458	8,102	3,380	6,656	3,350	7,865	1,224	3,300	NA	NA
2,566	7,682	2,656	7,916	NA	NA	1,306	4,892	984	—
2,369	8,849	2,112	8,592	2,511	8,946	930	2,200	NA	NA
3,055	8,602	3,924	9,370	3,192	9,286	1,159	4,990	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	2,353	5,584	1,487	4,653	—	—

Table 49
State Scholarships and Grant Funds

	Amount (in thousands)					
			Based on Need			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
United States	$3,686,242	25.9	$2,945,717	20.5	$22,781	-22.3
SREB states	944,564	70.7	375,986	42.2	9,771	70.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	25.6		12.8		42.9	
Alabama	$7,706	-54.4	$2,046	-10.3	$41	-2.4
Arkansas	20,235	133.0	15,922	78.8	—	—
Delaware	2,008	-69.6	1,409	36.4	317	89.8
Florida	170,537	93.7	36,659	-0.4	—	-100.0
Georgia	221,350	265.3	472	-90.8	NA	NA
Kentucky	38,441	29.9	38,441	50.6	NA	NA
Louisiana	55,237	374.0	1,393	-78.3	NA	NA
Maryland	45,717	51.0	38,515	56.7	320	7.0
Mississippi	954	-62.1	859	-31.2	NA	NA
North Carolina	118,670	58.6	41,579	201.9	1,886	64.0
Oklahoma	29,317	36.4	17,387	30.5	2,373	46.8
South Carolina	22,853	27.9	22,853	32.1	NA	NA
Tennessee	21,631	-28.9	20,648	12.8	NA	NA
Texas	66,562	-9.7	61,728	112.1	4,834	98.4
Virginia	110,243	50.0	62,972	16.9	—	—
West Virginia	13,103	93.2	13,103	93.8	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state did not have a program of this type in at least one year required for this report.

"—" indicates data not available.

Sources: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Aid Programs, *25th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1993-94* (Harrisburg, Pa.: 1994) and *30th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1998-99* (Albany, N.Y.: 2000).

Table 49
continued

Amount (In thousands) Not Based on Need			
Undergraduate		Graduate	
1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
$667,996	173.2	$49,747	337.6
520,699	228.1	38,111	1,542
77.9		76.6	
$5,619	-10.2	—	—
4,313	481.3	—	—
283	40.1	—	—
133,288	136.1	$590	103
220,878	587.2	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
53,844	919.8	—	—
6,824	12.0	59	26
67	19.6	28	-48
53,307	115.1	21,899	NA
9,075	47.8	482	48
NA	NA	NA	NA
851	-14.5	132	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
32,350	65.6	14,921	843
—	—	—	—

Table 50
Federal Student-Loan Programs

	Amount (in thousands)					
	Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	
	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99
United States	$17,276,244	12.6	$12,773,560	165.6	$3,392,494	85.3
SREB states	5,252,084	17.3	3,898,618	179.7	951,444	92.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.4		30.5		28.0	
Alabama	$278,553	38.4	$193,421	235.0	$41,702	110.4
Arkansas	117,290	7.4	71,922	200.3	15,120	125.8
Delaware	43,961	17.2	34,230	93.4	18,214	128.6
Florida	813,756	24.6	689,806	237.6	123,349	50.1
Georgia	453,075	26.9	366,006	192.9	92,769	127.8
Kentucky	193,189	-4.4	134,519	118.0	24,005	138.6
Louisiana	323,380	-2.7	237,224	151.1	37,255	44.4
Maryland	252,306	34.2	183,125	201.5	83,458	132.8
Mississippi	173,295	27.4	101,347	156.6	12,122	90.2
North Carolina	336,982	21.8	252,021	144.1	90,206	112.2
Oklahoma	221,354	0.8	152,603	129.6	35,780	89.9
South Carolina	216,480	16.1	156,460	162.4	42,816	113.1
Tennessee	321,689	13.4	226,392	180.2	37,477	28.0
Texas	990,333	15.9	713,163	180.8	147,970	99.9
Virginia	395,878	14.7	307,749	165.7	124,575	101.7
West Virginia	120,564	24.8	78,630	172.6	24,627	91.4

Notes: The figures here are more complete than and differ from those previously published. They are based on the state where a student attends college rather than on the location of the guarantor. Two categories of loans are included. "Direct" loans through the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program were authorized by the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. These low-interest loans for students are originated by participating institutions with funds provided directly through the U.S. Department of Education, which is the sole lender.

"Indirect" loans are through the Federal Family Education Loan Program and formerly were known as Guaranteed Student Loans. Funds for this program are provided primarily by commercial lenders. Loans are guaranteed by individual state or private nonprofit guaranty agencies and are reinsured by the federal government.

Both direct and indirect loan programs provide funds for the Stafford Subsidized Program, the Stafford Unsubsidized Program, the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, the Supplemental Loans for Students Program and consolidation loans.

Table 50
continued

Number of Recipients					
Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	
1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
4,974,230	7.1	3,233,687	134.6	512,184	39.4
1,557,377	10.7	1,042,987	144.3	153,786	45.4
31.3		32.3		30.0	
82,055	29.9	56,164	208.5	8,188	78.3
36,682	-5.2	21,603	159.5	2,797	60.1
12,422	28.3	8,998	115.9	2,369	78.1
239,771	22.1	165,491	183.9	18,285	14.0
129,321	17.1	93,499	152.7	13,579	54.7
61,484	-9.0	40,097	83.1	4,120	63.9
94,874	-10.4	62,674	128.8	6,066	-0.3
68,607	23.9	46,419	160.8	10,888	73.4
53,834	14.0	32,173	121.7	2,596	48.2
101,307	14.1	69,791	116.0	14,980	71.3
69,863	-7.1	45,417	100.4	6,512	43.0
65,448	9.7	44,325	124.0	7,592	61.8
96,045	9.2	60,642	155.5	5,565	-5.6
291,815	9.9	190,545	144.8	26,846	51.8
114,575	12.6	80,871	148.4	19,070	56.6
39,274	19.5	24,278	132.6	4,333	48.1

Subsidized loans are awarded based on need. Students are not charged any interest before they begin repayment. The federal government "subsidizes" the interest. Unsubsidized loans are not awarded based on need. Students are charged interest from the time the loans are disbursed until they are paid in full. If the interest accumulates, it will be capitalized — that is, the interest will be added to the principal amount of the loan and additional interest will be based on the higher amount. Unsubsidized loans began in the early 1990s.

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: *Federal Student Loan Programs Data Book, FY94-FY96; Loan Volume Updates*, "Federal Direct Student Loans and Federal Family Education Loan Programs State Tables, 4th Quarter, Fiscal Year 1999" (www.ed.gov, 2000); and unpublished data.

Table 51
Federal Campus-Based Financial Aid to Students

	Amount (in thousands)					
	College Work/ Study Program[1]		Perkins Loans[2]		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[3]	
	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
United States	$901,384	21.3	$1,096,050	13.6	$861,708	15.8
SREB states	245,987	20.1	239,197	9.1	232,114	21.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.3		21.8		26.9	
Alabama	$13,549	21.8	$12,024	15.3	$11,430	16.2
Arkansas	7,703	8.4	6,289	-4.1	5,138	14.9
Delaware	1,055	-4.3	2,166	4.1	2,025	28.4
Florida	30,292	40.0	22,237	0.4	32,812	24.6
Georgia	17,779	26.7	15,216	16.9	16,308	17.8
Kentucky	16,966	9.8	10,880	-9.1	9,817	17.5
Louisiana	13,327	18.6	14,340	10.9	10,086	10.7
Maryland	12,124	17.5	16,109	17.6	13,588	33.0
Mississippi	10,839	9.7	10,735	27.4	8,904	12.3
North Carolina	18,718	28.0	24,776	7.2	22,123	34.2
Oklahoma	10,209	12.1	13,377	-4.0	8,450	4.8
South Carolina	10,127	12.1	10,349	16.9	10,742	25.3
Tennessee	14,149	22.9	19,316	20.1	14,969	14.2
Texas	45,627	20.4	34,004	16.3	42,046	24.0
Virginia	17,225	15.2	18,932	1.8	17,692	22.9
West Virginia	6,300	7.7	8,446	3.9	5,985	5.5

[1] The federal College Work/Study Program provides jobs for undergraduate and graduate students with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay educational expenses. If the student works on campus, it is usually for the school. If the student works off campus, the employer usually will be a private, nonprofit organization or a public agency, and the work performed must be in the public interest.

[2] Federal Perkins Loans are low-interest (5 percent) loans for undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. (Perkins Loans were called National Direct Student Loans until 1987.)

[3] Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants are for undergraduates with exceptional financial need — those with the lowest expected family contributions. The program gives priority to students who also receive Pell Grants.

Sources: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1994-95" (1996) and unpublished data.

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Table 51
continued

Number of Recipients					
College Work/ Study Program[1]		Perkins Loans[2]		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[3]	
1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000	1999-2000	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000
708,730	5.2	647,308	-2.7	1,130,222	10.6
199,787	4.8	127,659	-5.5	341,100	15.4
28.2		19.7		30.2	
10,964	10.8	6,047	-7.4	16,979	23.0
6,982	-0.4	3,571	-11.1	8,936	7.4
799	-32.4	1,862	6.5	3,541	17.3
22,903	28.2	13,709	-12.9	52,582	20.8
14,198	3.3	7,515	-8.8	25,222	30.9
11,254	-3.2	6,831	-15.8	16,205	10.2
11,459	7.8	6,501	-3.2	14,021	11.7
8,648	-3.1	8,198	-1.7	20,355	16.5
9,250	-9.1	4,876	-24.0	12,529	13.3
18,217	1.1	12,355	0.3	23,070	1.8
7,894	-7.3	6,897	-5.8	13,688	6.9
9,448	-1.0	5,631	-31.3	15,101	5.5
12,811	10.8	10,002	13.4	20,944	19.6
33,679	8.1	17,626	9.5	60,869	7.5
14,543	0.7	10,605	1.1	30,038	43.1
6,738	4.4	5,433	-8.5	7,020	1.3

Table 52
Federal Pell Grants

	Amount (in thousands)							
	Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
United States	$7,232,781	29.0	$4,981,728	34.5	$1,345,554	28.1	$905,499	6.4
SREB states	2,473,445	38.1	1,884,066	40.9	314,827	35.9	274,552	23.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.2		37.8		23.4		30.3	
Alabama	$141,067	28.4	$115,084	28.2	$19,199	57.7	$6,784	-14.0
Arkansas	76,019	32.3	64,642	37.0	8,042	15.9	3,336	0.3
Delaware	11,729	39.0	9,183	45.2	1,663	52.6	883	-13.5
Florida	366,364	53.1	254,544	53.9	45,856	46.2	65,964	54.9
Georgia	175,169	42.2	117,950	41.9	32,487	38.2	24,731	49.5
Kentucky	117,243	22.2	87,627	22.5	15,954	17.3	13,662	26.1
Louisiana	157,854	25.7	132,138	33.7	13,871	32.9	11,845	-27.4
Maryland	97,667	38.1	79,090	47.7	10,073	73.0	8,503	-24.9
Mississippi	110,030	31.9	98,668	38.9	8,988	10.1	2,374	-43.5
North Carolina	164,597	48.5	128,691	53.5	32,221	41.3	3,685	-12.4
Oklahoma	110,502	18.3	89,768	18.1	10,777	15.6	9,957	24.0
South Carolina	96,518	38.0	71,227	43.1	21,233	57.8	4,058	-39.4
Tennessee	131,220	26.2	93,774	28.5	23,349	14.6	14,097	32.5
Texas	509,644	44.9	397,873	49.6	44,090	37.3	67,681	26.1
Virginia	150,488	45.1	101,369	42.8	18,747	32.0	30,372	63.7
West Virginia	57,334	30.7	42,437	36.1	8,279	31.9	6,619	3.1

Note: The federal Pell Grant program is the nation's largest need-based financial-aid program for students. Pell Grants generally are awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees. The amount a student may receive depends on the expected family contribution, the cost of attendance, whether the student attends full time or part time and whether the student attends for a full academic year or less. The maximum award for the 1999-2000 award year was $3,125. (Pell Grants were called Basic Educational Opportunity Grants until 1980.)

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1995-96" (1996) and "1998-99" (1999) — (Washington, D.C.).

Table 52
continued

Number of Recipients							
Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99	1998-99	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99
3,855,180	-1.6	2,671,903	2.3	683,852	-1.4	499,425	-18.5
1,328,721	5.0	1,015,038	6.6	160,180	5.1	153,503	-4.9
34.5		38.0		23.4		30.7	
73,129	-8.8	60,270	-9.6	9,008	17.2	3,851	-34.1
39,508	3.4	33,520	7.0	4,071	-9.7	1,917	-19.5
7,125	9.9	5,629	17.8	972	20.6	524	-41.6
197,614	17.1	137,691	16.2	23,552	12.9	36,371	24.1
106,333	13.7	76,291	16.0	16,356	5.0	13,686	12.0
61,481	-5.0	45,501	-5.5	8,036	-8.0	7,944	1.7
77,365	-5.9	64,377	0.0	6,774	7.1	6,214	-45.8
56,320	7.6	45,596	14.9	5,685	36.8	5,039	-40.5
53,807	-0.9	48,177	4.6	4,348	-16.5	1,282	-57.4
86,792	10.0	68,361	12.3	16,230	9.8	2,201	-32.8
58,359	-11.0	47,483	-11.0	5,622	-11.3	5,254	-11.0
53,863	4.5	41,277	8.1	10,209	18.4	2,377	-50.1
70,954	-1.8	50,560	-0.3	12,049	-11.7	8,345	5.7
273,511	8.9	212,321	11.5	23,214	7.5	37,976	-2.7
83,710	8.9	58,778	8.5	9,895	3.7	17,037	13.6
28,850	-0.8	21,206	1.7	4,159	3.1	3,485	-16.8

Table 53

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time In-State Undergraduates at Public Colleges and Universities as Percentages of Median Household Incomes

	SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1], 1999-2000								
		Four-Year						Two-Year	
	All Four-Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
United States	7.7	9.1	8.9	6.5	7.9	7.2	7.8	4.0	2.7
SREB states	7.2	8.6	8.8	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	3.3	2.5
Alabama	8.0	8.2	8.8	6.9	7.7	7.5	6.3	4.7	4.3
Arkansas	10.5	12.2	NA	11.4	NA	8.7	9.0	3.6	—
Delaware	9.1	10.9	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	3.6	NA
Florida	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	NA	5.8	NA	4.0	NA
Georgia	5.9	7.6	8.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.6	3.5	2.4
Kentucky	6.8	9.4	9.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	3.3	2.1
Louisiana	6.5	8.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.2	NA	3.5	0.7
Maryland	8.1	9.8	10.2	8.9	7.8	6.5	14.2	4.6	NA
Mississippi	8.8	9.9	9.7	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	3.3	NA
North Carolina	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	2.1	NA
Oklahoma	5.9	7.9	NA	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.3	—
South Carolina	9.6	10.6	9.8	11.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	3.5	NA
Tennessee	7.5	9.0	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	NA	3.8	2.9
Texas	6.8	8.4	9.6	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.7	2.5	NA
Virginia	8.0	8.6	8.4	7.6	6.8	8.7	7.1	2.6	NA
West Virginia	8.5	9.7	NA	8.6	NA	NA	8.3	5.2	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

Table 53
continued

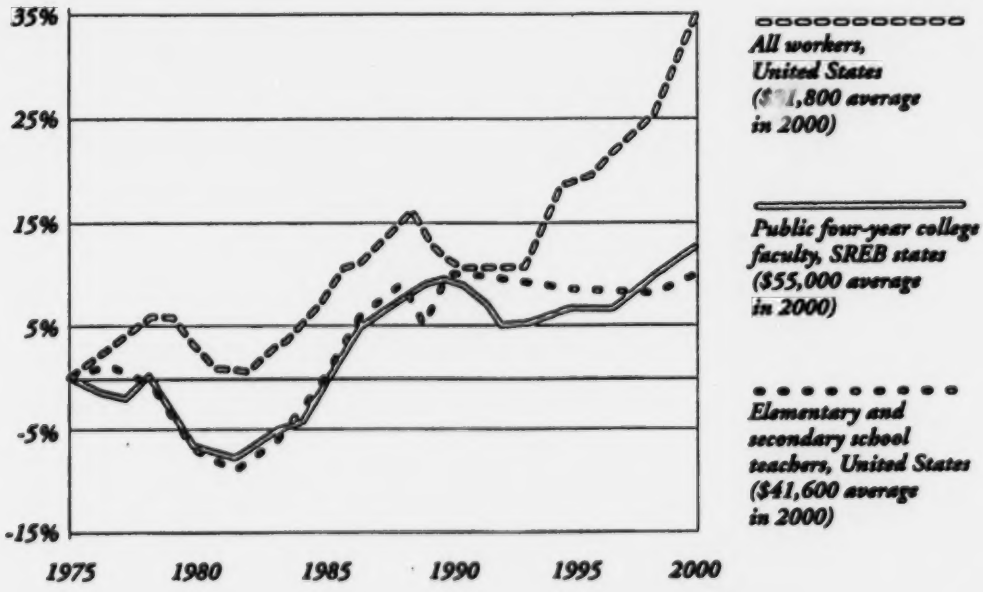
SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1], 1994-95

All Four-Year	Four-Year						Two-Year	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
7.7	9.3	8.8	6.4	8.2	7.3	7.4	4.2	4.1
6.6	7.4	8.5	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.6	3.5	1.5
7.2	8.2	9.4	7.8	7.2	6.8	5.7	4.2	3.7
7.6	8.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	7.4	6.9	3.4	—
8.5	11.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	NA
6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	NA
5.7	7.5	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	3.7	2.1
7.2	9.9	9.4	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.9	3.8	2.0
7.5	10.0	7.2	8.1	7.6	7.3	0.0	4.0	1.6
7.6	8.7	0.0	9.0	7.4	6.5	8.5	4.7	NA
10.2	11.0	10.7	10.2	0.0	10.1	9.7	4.1	NA
4.9	5.2	5.9	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.5	1.9	NA
5.7	7.8	0.0	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.0	—
10.6	11.2	10.6	12.7	0.0	10.5	9.1	3.5	NA
6.4	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	3.7	1.1
5.5	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.8	2.3	NA
10.2	11.0	10.4	10.1	7.9	11.0	8.4	3.5	NA
8.8	9.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.6	—

Faculty salaries

Over the last 25 years, faculty salaries have not grown at rates as high as have those for all workers (regardless of level of education). Since 1975, faculty salaries at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region increased by 13 percent — about $6,400 (when adjusted for inflation). The national increase in faculty salaries was 9 percent — about $4,900. For elementary and secondary school teachers nationwide, the increase was 10 percent — about $3,900. In contrast, the average increase for all workers nationwide was 35 percent — about $8,200.

Changes in Annual Salaries *(adjusted for inflation)*



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and National Education Association

These trends mean that, more often than not in the last 25 years, the buying power of faculty and teacher salaries has been falling, while that of most other workers' salaries has been rising. Increases in the average pay for "all workers" were above inflation in 24 of the 25 years. Faculty salary increases at the SREB region's four-year colleges were above inflation in only 16 of those years, and teacher salary increases outpaced inflation in 18 years.

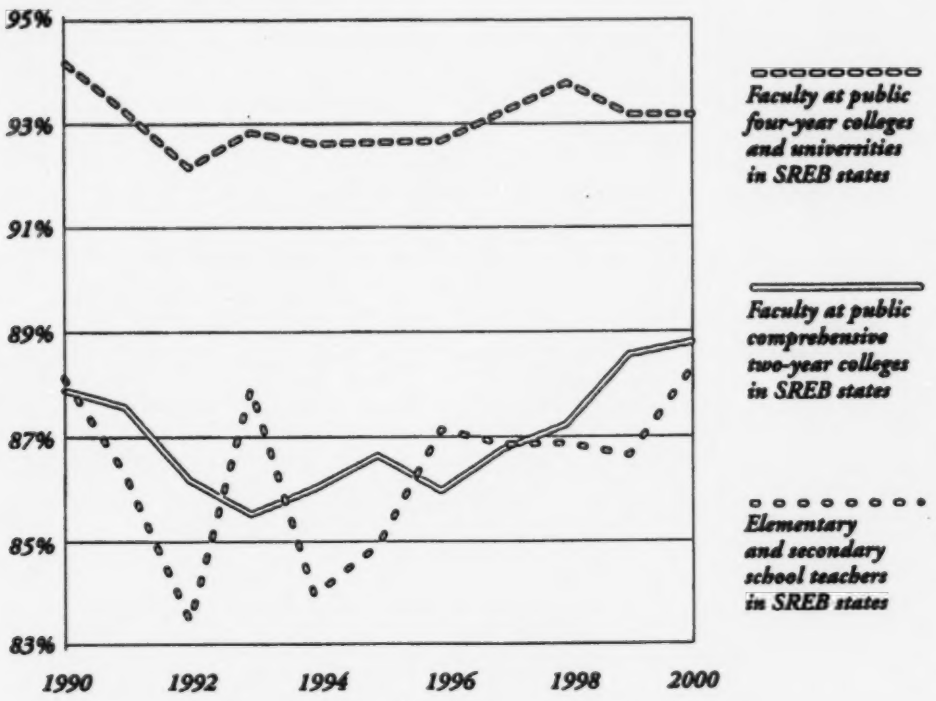
College and university faculty account for about one-third of the nation's most highly educated workers. Eighty percent of the women and men who teach and conduct research at America's public four-year colleges and universities and about 20 percent of faculty at public two-year colleges have earned doctoral degrees or first-professional degrees. In comparison, only 3 percent of the adult population and work force have such degrees.

As a rule, higher levels of education mean higher incomes. People with doctoral degrees have median incomes 1.6 times higher than those of people with bachelor's degrees. Those with professional degrees have incomes 1.8 times higher than those of people with bachelor's degrees.

The income of college faculty is in the top fifth of earnings among occupations such as lawyers, physicians, engineers, financial managers, natural scientists and computer scientists. Faculty salaries have not grown as fast in the last 10 years as have those of other workers with comparable levels of education. For example, physicians and dentists saw their earnings rise 13 percent (adjusted for inflation), compared with 4 percent for faculty at public four-year colleges.

Future demand for highly educated workers can have an important bearing on faculty salaries. The latest employment projections for 1998 to 2008 show that employment overall is expected to increase by 14 percent. Occupations that require a professional degree are forecast to grow by 16 percent, and those that require doctoral degrees (including college teaching) are projected to increase by 23 percent.

Faculty and Teacher Salaries as Percentages of the Respective U.S. Averages

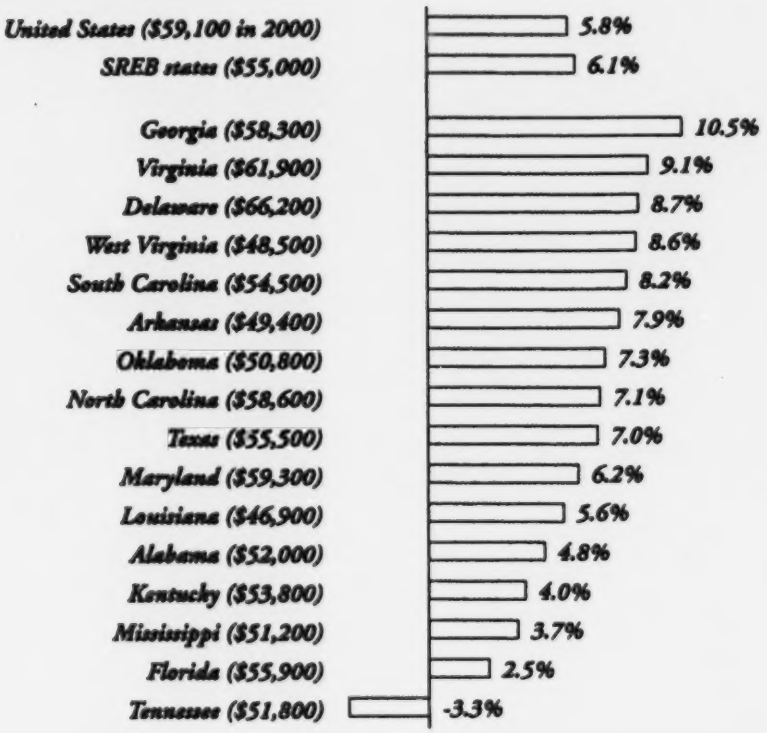


Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and National Education Association

Over the last five years, the SREB region's average salary for faculty at public four-year colleges edged from just below 93 percent of the U.S. average to just above 93 percent of it. Salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities rose 5.8 percent in the nation and 6.1 percent in the SREB region over the last five years (when adjusted for inflation). During that time, the average faculty salaries at public four-year colleges in seven SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) moved closer to the national average. Three SREB states — Delaware, Maryland and Virginia — are at or above the national average. Average salaries for faculty at public four-year colleges in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee lost ground to the national average during the late 1990s.

Average Salaries and Salary Changes, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1995 to 2000

(adjusted for inflation)

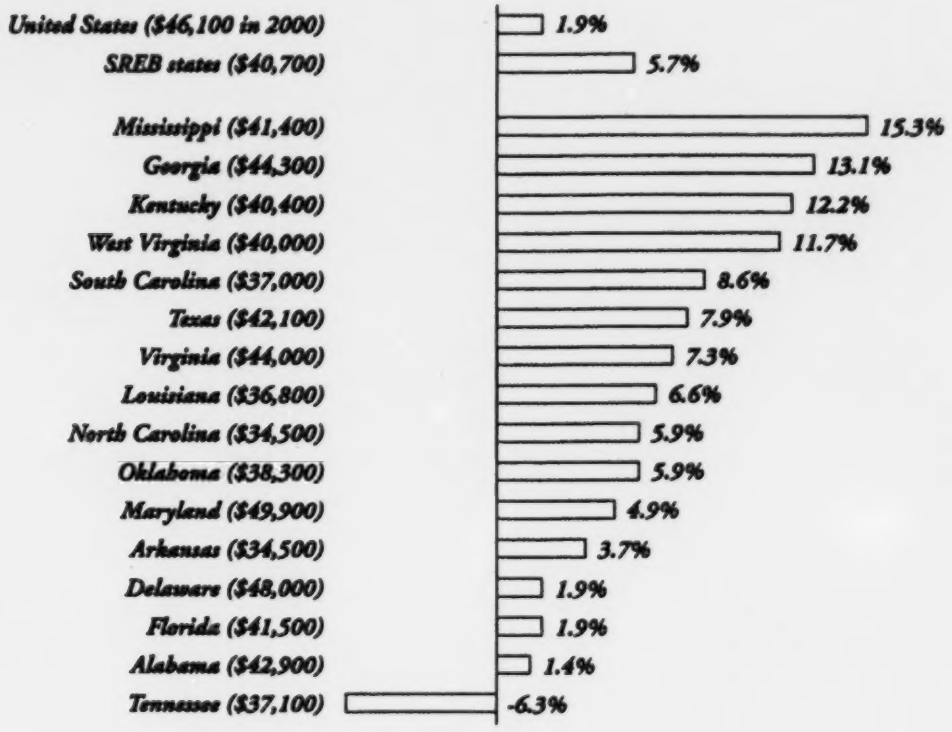


Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and American Association of University Professors

The SREB region's average salary for faculty in public two-year colleges moved closer to the national average over the last five years — 88 percent of the national average in 2000, compared with 85 percent five years earlier. When adjusted for inflation, faculty salaries at comprehensive public two-year colleges rose 2 percent nationally and 6 percent in the SREB region in the last five years. During that time, the average faculty salaries in public two-year colleges in 11 SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia) moved closer to the national average. Delaware held the same position above the national average, and Maryland increased its lead over the national average. Florida held its position below the national average; Alabama and Tennessee slipped further below it.

Average Salaries and Salary Changes, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Two-Year Colleges*, 1995 to 2000

(adjusted for inflation)



* Two-year colleges that award mainly associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and American Association of University Professors

Policy-makers and academic leaders also need to keep in mind issues of salary gaps among different groups of faculty. In the SREB region's public four-year colleges and universities, average salaries for assistant professors and instructors (generally younger and less experienced) are closer to the national averages than are salaries for professors and associate professors (generally older and more experienced). Over the last five years, though, the salaries of the "senior" ranks have increased faster than have those of the "junior" ranks. For example, the average salary of assistant professors in the SREB region increased 18 percent, while that of professors increased 21 percent.

Salaries tend to increase as the size and complexity of the university increases. The "all ranks" salary refers to the average for professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors and other faculty. In 2000, the "all ranks" salaries ranged from about $45,500 in the SREB region's colleges and universities that award few graduate degrees to about $62,500 at universities that award the most doctoral degrees in the widest range of fields.

Among broad teaching fields (excluding medicine), average salaries are highest for law faculty, followed by business and management, sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, humanities, and nursing faculty.

Administrative salaries

Between 1995 and 2000, average salaries for administrators at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region gained ground on — and surpassed, in some cases — the national averages. The average annual salary for campus chancellors and presidents in the SREB region rose 43 percent to about $173,400 — about $10,400 above the national average.

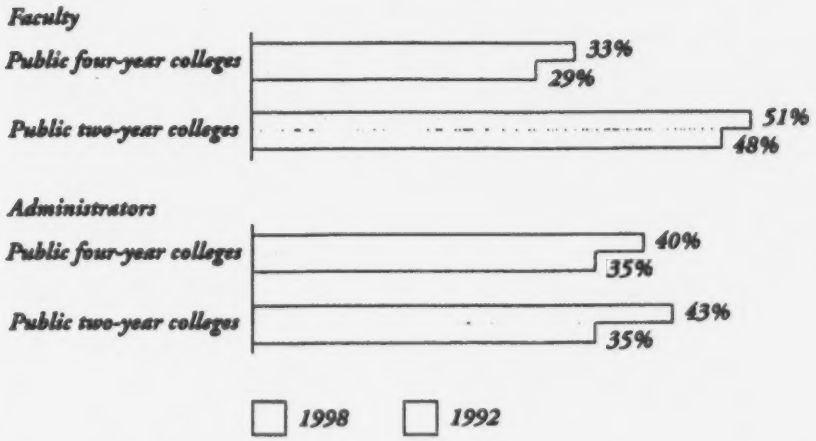
For administrative and academic support staff — such as chief academic officers, chief business officers and chief planning officers — in the SREB region, the average increase was 27 percent, compared with a national average increase of 23 percent. The regional average salary for such positions is about $2,500 below the national average.

For academic deans, the regional average rose 30 percent, compared with 25 percent nationwide. On average, deans in the SREB region now earn $112,400 — about $800 less than the national average.

Profile of faculty and administrators

Women and minorities increased their representation among full-time faculty and administrators at public colleges in the 1990s. In the SREB region in 1998, women accounted for 33 percent of the faculty at public four-year colleges and 51 percent of the faculty at public two-year colleges. More than 40 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges and more than 43 percent at public two-year colleges were women.

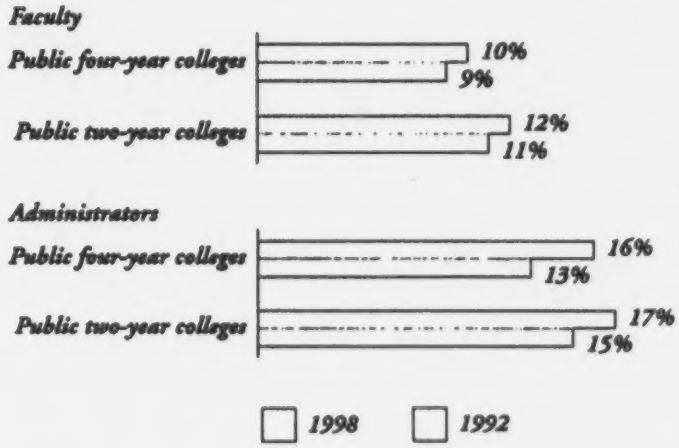
Percentages of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Women, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In the late 1990s African-Americans and Hispanics accounted for 10 percent of full-time faculty members in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states, compared with the national average of 8 percent. These representation rates both increased from rates in the early 1990s of 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively. For public two-year colleges in the late 1990s, African-Americans and Hispanics made up 12 percent of the faculty in SREB states and 10 percent of the faculty nationally — up from 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively. While African-American faculty members in public four-year colleges in the SREB region became less concentrated in predominantly and historically black colleges, these institutions still employed 57 percent of the region's African-American faculty. Nationwide, African-American faculty also became less concentrated in predominantly and historically black colleges — 37 percent, compared with 40 percent five years earlier.

Percentages of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Black or Hispanic, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In the late 1990s, African-Americans and Hispanics accounted for 16 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges in the SREB states, compared with 13 percent nationally. Among administrators at public two-year colleges in the SREB region, 17 percent were African-American or Hispanic; nationally, 14 percent were African-American or Hispanic.

Table 54
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Average Salary (all ranks), 1999-2000	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[1]		Percent of U.S. Average Salary		State Ranking	
		1994-95 to 1999-2000	1998-99 to 1999-2000	1994-95 to 1999-2000	1998-99 to 1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
United States	$59,079	18.0	3.8	5.8	1.7	100.0	100.0		
SREB states	55,022	18.4	3.8	6.1	1.7	92.8	93.1		
Alabama	52,040	17.0	3.0	4.8	0.9	88.9	88.1	11	10
Arkansas	49,442	20.4	4.8	7.9	2.7	82.0	83.7	14	14
Delaware	66,188	21.2	2.7	8.7	0.6	109.0	112.0	1	1
Florida	55,853	14.3	1.5	2.5	-0.5	97.6	94.5	5	6
Georgia	58,315	23.3	3.7	10.5	1.6	94.5	98.7	7	5
Kentucky	53,754	16.1	2.8	4.0	0.7	92.5	91.0	9	9
Louisiana[2]	46,874	17.8	4.4	5.6	2.3	79.5	79.3	16	16
Maryland	59,319	18.5	2.1	6.2	0.1	100.0	100.4	3	3
Mississippi	51,226	15.7	5.4	3.7	3.3	88.4	86.7	12	12
North Carolina	58,568	19.5	4.0	7.1	1.9	97.9	99.1	4	4
Oklahoma	50,805	19.7	5.0	7.3	2.8	84.8	86.0	13	13
South Carolina	54,493	20.7	5.4	8.2	3.3	90.2	92.2	10	8
Tennessee	51,806	7.9	4.2	-3.3	2.1	95.9	87.7	6	11
Texas	55,479	19.4	4.6	7.0	2.5	92.8	93.9	8	7
Virginia	61,862	21.8	5.2	9.1	3.1	101.5	104.7	2	2
West Virginia	48,514	21.2	3.5	8.6	1.4	80.0	82.1	15	15

[1]The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased 11.6 percent from 1994-95 to 1999-2000 and 2.1 percent from 1998-99 to 1999-2000.

[2]Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 55
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1999-2000				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[2]
United States	$76,157	$56,141	$46,063	$33,418	$59,079
SREB states	72,463	54,140	44,818	32,525	55,022
SREB states as a percentage of nation	95.1	96.4	97.3	97.3	93.1
Alabama	$69,258	$51,336	$43,335	$31,861	$52,040
Arkansas	64,115	50,821	42,464	31,920	49,442
Delaware	86,295	62,205	50,836	39,016	66,188
Florida	71,604	54,145	45,857	33,198	55,853
Georgia	78,140	58,013	46,898	33,084	58,315
Kentucky	68,917	52,921	43,379	31,853	53,754
Louisiana[3]	63,321	48,579	40,805	30,283	46,874
Maryland	79,306	58,537	48,664	39,156	59,319
Mississippi	67,864	53,011	43,857	30,631	51,226
North Carolina	77,924	57,112	48,013	40,544	58,568
Oklahoma	66,919	50,738	42,429	31,549	50,805
South Carolina	69,315	52,992	43,932	32,503	54,493
Tennessee	65,562	49,701	41,448	30,656	51,806
Texas	74,799	53,392	45,397	33,817	55,479
Virginia	80,760	59,536	47,475	35,923	61,862
West Virginia	60,082	48,110	39,119	31,305	48,514

[1] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

[2] "All Ranks" includes the ranks shown, plus all other full-time faculty, such as lecturers and unranked faculty.

[3] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 55
continued

Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000[1]				
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[2]
20.6	18.0	16.1	14.2	18.0
21.4	19.7	17.7	12.6	18.4
20.1	15.2	15.8	10.5	17.0
21.6	21.9	18.4	18.2	20.4
18.3	17.2	21.0	24.9	21.2
17.8	20.7	14.2	5.4	14.3
29.8	26.2	22.0	2.5	23.3
20.0	17.9	15.8	9.7	16.1
22.5	19.9	17.9	17.7	17.8
19.5	20.5	18.3	21.0	18.5
22.3	19.8	13.8	6.4	15.7
21.8	18.7	18.0	15.7	19.5
25.0	19.8	15.3	9.9	19.7
21.0	20.4	19.4	23.8	20.7
9.6	6.1	7.8	9.5	7.9
22.5	20.4	20.1	17.8	19.4
24.4	23.8	19.8	20.9	21.8
21.7	21.9	17.0	17.5	21.2

Table 56
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Average for All Ranks of Faculty, 1999-2000[1]					
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$66,855	$57,944	$54,673	$52,708	$48,314	$46,617
SREB states	62,504	57,538	49,068	47,479	45,531	46,148
SREB states as a percentage of nation	93.5	99.3	89.7	90.1	94.2	99.0
Alabama	$56,671	$54,858	$47,679	$45,180	$43,741	$51,848
Arkansas	57,889	NA	48,418	NA	43,901	39,732
Delaware	68,715	NA	NA	53,444	NA	NA
Florida	59,057	53,779	50,452	NA	47,812	NA
Georgia	63,856	77,103	48,994	51,515	49,070	51,788
Kentucky	62,314	56,963	50,476	43,987	45,068	44,101
Louisiana[3]	53,701	50,380	44,450	41,945	41,453	NA
Maryland	68,138	58,428	51,323	52,957	48,665	54,438
Mississippi	57,011	51,906	46,492	45,534	43,821	41,515
North Carolina	70,239	52,420	52,952	52,393	52,426	50,097
Oklahoma	57,591	NA	49,269	45,026	41,788	40,180
South Carolina	62,511	60,475	45,441	48,168	45,725	45,884
Tennessee	60,772	52,726	47,847	48,154	47,180	NA
Texas	64,578	55,432	47,349	44,405	52,346	44,882
Virginia	68,891	63,995	53,568	47,700	48,283	52,308
West Virginia	54,604	NA	47,316	NA	NA	43,093

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

[1] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

[2] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[3] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 56
continued

Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000[1]					
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]					
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.7	16.7	12.2	14.1	14.8	20.1
25.4	NA	19.7	NA	14.6	11.9
20.1	NA	NA	31.8	NA	NA
13.4	12.8	10.6	NA	NA	NA
24.6	39.4	20.9	25.2	18.8	31.7
15.9	18.1	18.4	12.3	8.1	13.2
27.7	40.6	21.8	23.3	23.0	23.4
15.9	15.8	19.4	14.0	13.0	18.9
15.7	22.8	14.1	19.3	13.0	NA
20.9	NA	4.9	13.5	11.3	30.3
19.1	10.4	15.3	NA	16.7	16.8
23.5	14.4	17.7	17.1	21.2	15.3
23.0	NA	16.0	18.3	12.8	11.8
21.5	22.6	14.6	NA	15.5	18.9
9.1	6.6	9.8	6.7	5.1	NA
23.5	14.2	17.8	14.1	39.5	22.3
22.3	24.3	17.1	13.0	16.6	25.9
20.4	NA	17.0	NA	NA	24.3

Table 57

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	United States, 1999-2000							
	All	Percent Increase[2], 1994-95 to 1999-2000	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1] 1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities	$51,399	17.3	$55,660	$50,104	$49,179	$48,885	$46,404	$45,160
Foreign Languages	51,498	16.2	54,894	48,226	46,932	47,510	44,581	44,331
Letters	51,149	17.6	57,052	49,788	48,178	48,531	46,843	44,640
Philosophy and Religion	55,722	16.6	58,981	55,348	53,047	53,467	52,987	48,875
Visual and Performing Arts	50,796	17.7	54,382	50,114	49,381	48,951	45,655	45,499
Social and Behavioral Sciences	58,236	17.8	65,330	57,618	53,614	51,987	50,266	48,948
Area and Ethnic Studies	58,431	16.9	59,047	56,524	59,749	55,079	52,103	47,488
Home Economics	54,295	19.9	58,283	48,732	49,710	44,250	42,740	42,608
Protective Services	51,628	16.6	60,641	50,153	51,125	48,731	52,489	43,045
Psychology	58,899	18.8	68,092	60,168	53,803	52,484	50,282	49,583
Public Administration and Services	NA	NA	74,804	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	59,154	18.4	66,665	58,690	54,001	52,725	50,581	49,499
Social Work	54,235	9.2	60,646	53,765	52,056	49,917	47,306	48,410
Sciences and Technologies	64,980	18.6	72,404	63,210	56,097	54,035	51,236	48,229
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	62,763	19.4	67,548	65,274	52,072	54,925	44,220	40,758
Agricultural Sciences	NA	NA	63,596	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	59,280	20.4	60,516	56,348	53,718	61,490	51,741	65,368
Computer and Information Sciences	66,725	19.3	78,331	73,310	62,313	57,693	54,656	50,895
Engineering	76,647	19.9	81,465	69,373	65,877	63,106	58,662	49,766
Engineering-Related Technologies	53,123	16.8	57,410	54,056	54,507	51,282	46,447	46,694
Life Sciences	60,427	15.6	67,970	57,593	53,347	51,459	49,390	48,060
Mathematics	59,152	19.0	68,464	58,536	53,235	51,075	49,454	46,460
Physical Sciences	64,096	16.8	73,926	61,476	54,615	54,035	50,948	49,173
Business Management and Administrative Services	73,484	23.0	89,121	74,220	67,198	62,251	57,656	53,170
Education	52,980	16.2	58,335	51,592	51,118	51,301	46,778	43,342
Nursing	49,513	20.5	54,367	51,412	48,435	47,511	45,684	42,995
Selected Other								
Communications	51,350	17.3	56,702	50,610	48,662	47,963	45,051	46,432
Law	NA	NA	108,276	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	52,017	22.2	64,034	46,713	48,410	47,871	37,527	37,741
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	59,763	25.1	66,442	53,768	55,817	60,695	46,540	49,913

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

"—" indicates data not available. There were too few faculty reported for that teaching field this year.

[1] Delaware is included in figures for 1999-2000 but is not included in figures for 1994-95.

[2] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 57
continued

SREB States, 1999-2000[1]							
All	Percent increase[2], 1994-95 to 1999-2000	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[3] 1	2	3	4	5	6
$47,467	18.1	$51,053	$47,751	$45,041	$43,749	$42,940	$44,733
46,426	13.9	48,835	46,002	43,688	42,621	40,020	43,299
46,262	18.0	50,815	45,439	43,651	43,140	43,028	44,655
52,616	18.3	55,009	53,248	49,559	48,412	46,762	48,626
48,101	20.0	51,716	49,220	45,967	44,237	43,332	44,789
54,797	18.9	61,207	57,036	49,644	47,042	46,845	47,184
58,319	18.8	59,576	60,954	50,156	53,016	60,609	29,440
53,544	24.1	57,404	53,689	46,862	41,861	43,734	39,919
47,387	16.2	56,267	48,620	48,077	42,346	43,779	40,826
55,238	21.1	62,784	59,211	50,596	46,616	46,244	47,680
NA	NA	72,341	—	—	—	—	—
55,515	19.1	62,111	57,576	50,081	47,671	47,691	48,571
50,866	6.2	53,763	54,204	46,025	48,450	43,972	41,088
61,737	20.1	68,014	63,456	51,889	49,035	46,919	47,913
58,664	17.9	64,665	60,753	48,490	46,233	45,294	47,447
NA	NA	60,742	—	—	—	—	—
57,605	21.6	58,665	56,224	50,487	—	—	—
65,423	21.5	75,378	74,396	57,726	54,109	52,694	48,568
73,697	21.1	77,131	70,517	61,196	58,207	50,273	54,117
52,076	20.8	57,890	55,376	52,582	43,476	46,324	44,537
56,946	16.8	63,385	58,452	49,851	47,503	46,094	48,367
54,815	20.6	63,349	57,168	48,016	45,822	44,948	46,779
60,212	17.1	68,541	59,173	51,061	49,498	47,275	48,579
71,752	23.1	85,547	74,335	64,062	59,935	57,718	54,012
50,997	18.2	55,980	51,919	48,208	47,363	44,806	42,994
47,431	22.0	54,811	51,686	46,437	43,421	43,845	42,190
49,060	17.5	54,429	50,063	46,055	42,853	40,554	44,334
NA	NA	103,970	—	—	—	—	—
47,681	16.1	59,939	43,560	42,495	43,882	32,268	38,545
58,942	14.8	65,546	54,367	57,638	55,420	50,350	39,037

[3] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Sources: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, annual national faculty salary survey by discipline and rank in public and private four-year colleges and universities (Stillwater, Okla.: 2000), unpublished data.

Table 58
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	Average Salary (all ranks), 1999-2000		Percent Change 1994-95 to 1999-2000		1998-99 to 1999-2000	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
United States	$46,060	$42,625	13.7	12.4	2.8	7.1
SREB states	40,661	38,208	17.9	24.8	4.8	-2.5
Alabama	42,921	47,221	13.1	23.5	0.7	3.5
Arkansas	34,535	—	15.7	—	0.8	—
Delaware	47,954	NA	13.7	NA	3.5	NA
Florida	41,455	—	13.7	—	3.3	—
Georgia	44,281	40,378	26.2	17.7	5.1	0.5
Kentucky	40,369	32,955	25.1	18.8	2.7	—
Louisiana[2]	36,804	—	18.9	—	9.8	—
Maryland	49,845	NA	17.0	NA	1.9	NA
Mississippi	41,387	NA	28.6	NA	9.3	NA
North Carolina	34,527	NA	18.1	NA	4.5	NA
Oklahoma	38,250	—	18.2	—	1.8	—
South Carolina	36,959	NA	21.1	NA	5.4	NA
Tennessee	37,102	26,272	4.5	13.7	2.5	-14.3
Texas	42,083	NA	20.3	NA	5.9	NA
Virginia	43,959	NA	19.7	NA	3.7	NA
West Virginia	39,986	—	24.6	—	4.4	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies two-year colleges into two categories. Two-Year 1 colleges award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses, but some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded. Two-Year 2 colleges award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas, but some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[2] Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

[3] The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased 11.6 percent from 1994-95 to 1999-2000 and 2.1 percent from 1998-99 to 1999-2000.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 58
continued

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[1]				Percent of U.S. Average			
1994-95 to 1999-2000		1998-99 to 1999-2000		1		2	
1	2	1	2	1994-95	1999-2000	1994-95	1999-2000
1.9	0.8	0.7	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.7	11.9	2.7	-4.5	85.1	88.3	80.7	89.6
1.4	10.7	-1.3	1.4	93.6	93.2	100.9	110.8
3.7	—	-1.3	—	73.6	75.0	—	—
1.9	NA	1.4	NA	104.1	104.1	NA	NA
1.9	—	1.2	—	90.0	90.0	—	—
13.1	5.5	2.9	-1.5	86.6	96.1	90.5	94.7
12.2	6.5	0.6	—	79.6	87.6	73.2	77.3
6.6	—	7.5	—	76.4	79.9	70.0	—
4.9	NA	-0.2	NA	105.1	108.2	NA	NA
15.3	NA	7.1	NA	79.4	89.9	NA	NA
5.9	NA	2.4	NA	72.1	75.0	NA	NA
5.9	—	-0.3	—	79.9	83.0	—	—
8.6	NA	3.3	NA	75.3	80.2	NA	NA
-6.3	1.9	0.4	-16.0	87.6	80.6	61.0	61.6
7.9	NA	3.7	NA	86.3	91.4	NA	NA
7.3	NA	1.6	NA	90.7	95.4	NA	NA
11.7	—	2.3	—	79.2	86.6	—	—

Table 59

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

United States, 1999-2000

	All	Percent Increase[2], 1994-95 to 1999-2000	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1] 1	2	3	4	5	6
Executive								
Chief Executive Officer/ Single Institution	$163,004	32.4	$227,001	$195,308	$164,887	$143,715	$130,781	$126,527
Administrative and Academic Support	92,831	22.8	126,660	106,181	89,115	80,530	73,603	70,717
Chief Academic Officer	129,213	22.7	181,344	154,547	124,933	114,051	102,915	95,603
Chief Budgeting Officer	77,201	22.8	101,616	83,687	70,231	61,184	61,169	62,512
Chief Business Officer	116,408	24.8	161,058	139,480	115,333	106,793	90,405	87,824
Chief Development Officer	103,400	25.7	148,322	121,672	100,233	86,699	77,926	75,774
Chief Information Systems Officer	95,564	28.5	141,877	111,599	89,779	83,815	73,115	70,359
Chief Personnel/ Human Relations Officer	76,734	20.5	104,685	83,739	74,306	68,998	61,329	54,413
Chief Planning Officer	94,772	18.6	102,490	104,415	95,735	79,019	93,649	—
Chief Public Relations Officer	75,156	16.1	104,755	95,125	70,554	63,212	57,302	51,159
Director of Academic Computing	78,070	16.7	110,802	80,574	72,346	63,881	62,422	59,435
Director of Administrative Computing	77,352	23.2	103,383	84,368	72,918	65,023	60,668	60,609
Director of Institutional Research	68,898	19.0	85,746	76,054	68,130	62,652	56,619	58,325
Director of Library Services	87,953	21.2	126,078	103,443	87,462	74,305	67,847	58,332
Academic	113,168	24.6	144,342	121,542	103,131	92,644	85,383	75,785
Dean, Agriculture	139,000	28.5	152,007	123,226	—	—	84,341	—
Dean, Architecture	126,956	25.3	129,483	117,690	—	—	—	—
Dean, Arts and Letters	101,188	21.3	137,008	115,907	102,321	86,714	79,048	78,528
Dean, Arts and Sciences	115,244	26.1	158,141	128,421	105,913	98,073	88,813	78,710
Dean, Business	124,333	26.0	182,466	140,186	113,238	103,962	89,212	81,989
Dean, Communications	112,947	24.1	125,267	124,624	92,068	74,451	—	—
Dean, Continuing Education	99,657	28.7	122,188	104,525	91,828	84,892	82,525	78,682
Dean, Education	103,687	21.6	134,148	115,484	101,398	90,528	84,052	74,136
Dean, Engineering	146,351	25.9	171,956	140,874	124,480	111,996	102,716	—
Dean, Fine Arts	103,821	25.0	126,646	106,825	102,526	85,314	—	70,262
Dean, Graduate Programs	102,958	20.1	132,492	108,987	94,584	85,623	85,510	57,735
Dean, Home Economics	122,301	33.5	127,417	102,858	—	—	—	—
Dean, Humanities	103,488	21.6	131,517	111,210	98,135	96,373	78,721	74,835
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	102,726	20.9	126,620	107,533	94,660	80,809	84,992	66,444
Dean, Mathematics	80,071	11.1	—	—	94,740	77,054	—	63,346
Dean, Music	112,760	27.2	131,786	101,695	84,557	—	—	—
Dean, Sciences	109,486	23.5	155,305	137,027	106,924	89,492	79,210	75,506
Dean, Social Sciences	102,592	17.9	138,023	112,263	102,996	82,716	74,664	76,221
Dean, Social Work	118,014	24.8	130,063	115,065	87,996	87,670	—	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	98,658	19.7	112,779	89,980	95,374	—	73,495	—
Student Services	74,771	20.0	96,107	82,075	75,116	68,849	61,970	59,615
Chief Admissions Officer	67,154	20.8	84,445	71,570	66,838	61,907	56,971	55,884
Chief Student Affairs Officer	102,519	21.2	135,181	113,964	103,363	94,400	83,661	77,548
Director, Student Financial Aid	62,562	19.4	79,158	67,508	63,432	57,578	52,552	51,040
Registrar	64,007	16.3	82,266	70,750	63,844	59,672	53,572	51,009

"—" indicates data not available. There were too few administrators reported for that position this year.

[1] Delaware is included in figures for 1999-2000 but is not included in figures for 1994-95.

[2] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 59
continued

SREB States, 1999-2000[1]							
All	Percent increase[2], 1994-95 to 1999-2000	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[3] 1	2	3	4	5	6
$173,381	43.0	$240,528	$210,972	$165,312	$145,607	$139,362	$133,875
90,348	26.6	122,606	109,594	83,167	75,353	69,629	68,280
132,286	28.5	188,646	169,066	119,304	110,121	100,254	99,323
71,088	24.0	93,297	82,222	63,026	56,642	56,675	48,817
117,888	30.7	160,799	152,372	112,999	102,045	89,153	86,563
100,689	28.0	141,479	124,769	91,644	77,354	76,680	77,919
94,338	35.3	136,711	118,973	83,831	74,883	68,109	70,941
73,075	27.9	98,449	84,812	67,176	64,018	49,851	53,559
89,163	12.8	—	103,951	90,597	71,149	—	—
71,418	23.2	93,059	101,390	66,599	58,248	49,183	49,366
74,991	20.8	109,741	86,784	65,773	59,165	62,237	50,720
74,423	25.2	98,528	84,154	68,806	56,123	59,836	59,528
65,636	20.7	81,498	76,537	61,386	58,203	52,645	58,109
84,618	26.9	120,667	103,718	80,033	69,693	64,722	56,376
112,411	29.8	142,421	126,198	98,940	87,242	82,897	71,714
154,332	52.1	154,332	—	—	—	—	—
126,066	27.1	126,897	123,239	—	—	—	—
86,913	14.5	—	111,682	92,652	72,768	76,602	71,030
115,978	31.3	152,477	133,353	102,901	92,490	85,363	—
121,299	26.3	172,801	151,997	109,465	97,897	88,103	73,992
122,275	38.8	135,630	—	85,548	—	—	—
97,619	33.3	115,347	108,746	84,229	78,407	—	—
101,506	24.6	131,958	119,399	97,054	87,733	81,595	68,981
148,317	31.9	167,743	152,685	121,887	92,554	—	—
98,247	28.4	122,709	107,594	97,516	81,212	—	—
101,350	24.3	134,163	109,733	92,293	82,704	75,318	—
127,778	47.9	127,778	—	—	—	—	—
87,058	12.5	—	—	87,058	—	—	—
102,042	22.7	119,440	106,166	85,582	75,230	—	—
81,962	19.8	—	—	92,241	71,682	—	—
97,549	21.9	—	97,549	—	—	—	—
111,885	29.5	158,737	136,011	98,914	86,227	79,305	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124,083	41.3	126,094	119,056	—	—	—	—
102,587	33.6	114,145	89,103	—	—	—	—
72,578	25.0	91,721	82,888	69,806	64,070	59,002	59,119
64,506	28.2	80,500	70,908	62,237	55,335	53,343	58,133
101,942	27.5	132,918	119,672	97,442	88,864	83,730	75,493
59,335	25.5	74,160	69,044	57,746	52,370	48,520	49,024
61,507	18.5	76,326	68,882	59,016	54,376	49,858	51,678

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Source: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Table 60
Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1997-98				Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1997-98			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	275,257	90,198	13,371	6,718	5.8	21.7	9.2	NA
SREB states	95,190	31,743	7,576	2,047	8.4	24.2	12.2	NA
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.6	35.2	56.7	30.5				
Alabama	6,349	2,053	506	79	2.2	12.4	18.5	NA
Arkansas	2,967	1,101	212	22	5.8	24.1	2.4	NA
Delaware	1,109	356	106	17	11.7	13.4	71.0	NA
Florida	9,607	3,083	741	373	15.6	40.8	42.5	42.9
Georgia	7,299	2,671	569	65	35.6	56.1	33.9	NA
Kentucky	5,426	1,811	256	54	3.9	18.5	69.5	NA
Louisiana	5,922	2,304	829	76	5.6	17.5	9.8	NA
Maryland	4,706	1,493	596	69	4.4	11.6	6.0	NA
Mississippi	2,966	1,012	501	22	7.7	22.5	20.4	NA
North Carolina	8,662	2,845	947	102	7.9	24.7	10.4	NA
Oklahoma	3,718	1,141	128	55	4.2	10.7	NA	NA
South Carolina	4,246	1,382	312	40	0.5	10.0	-2.2	NA
Tennessee	5,560	1,854	363	74	5.7	16.7	-5.7	NA
Texas	14,682	4,846	722	859	6.2	25.4	-12.2	42.2
Virginia	8,851	2,736	704	105	6.7	32.6	12.3	NA
West Virginia	3,120	1,055	84	35	9.6	18.5	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not shown because the group represents less than 4 percent of the total.

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

[1] Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

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Table 60
continued

Percent of Total						Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[3]	
Women		Blacks[2]		Hispanics[2]			
1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98
28.5	32.8	4.7	5.0	2.0	2.5	40.0	37.0
29.1	33.3	7.7	8.2	1.7	2.2	62.3	56.8
29.4	32.3	6.9	8.0	*	1.3	63.0	54.2
31.6	37.1	7.4	7.3	*	*	55.6	55.7
31.6	32.1	6.2	9.7	1.8	1.6	48.4	73.6
26.4	32.1	6.3	7.9	3.1	4.0	44.0	39.0
31.8	36.6	7.9	8.0	*	*	49.2	36.4
29.3	33.4	2.9	4.8	*	1.0	19.9	16.4
35.0	38.9	13.5	14.3	1.1	1.3	79.6	80.9
29.7	31.7	12.5	13.4	1.2	1.6	69.4	66.8
30.0	34.1	15.1	17.2	*	*	83.4	80.6
28.4	32.8	10.7	11.2	1.1	1.2	72.0	70.7
28.9	30.7	4.0	3.6	*	1.5	45.8	50.8
29.7	32.5	7.6	7.8	*	*	54.2	49.0
30.2	33.3	7.3	6.6	*	1.3	40.0	38.3
27.9	33.0	5.9	5.0	4.4	6.0	72.1	56.2
24.9	30.9	7.6	8.2	*	1.2	57.4	52.4
31.3	33.8	2.6	2.7	*	1.1	32.4	20.2

Table 61
Percent Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1999-2000				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]
United States	37.5	27.6	24.7	5.5	4.7
SREB states	32.7	27.9	26.3	8.0	5.2
Alabama	29.8	30.1	27.2	11.6	1.3
Arkansas	30.8	25.8	26.7	15.7	1.0
Delaware	34.4	34.5	23.3	7.0	0.7
Florida	34.1	29.8	26.2	8.6	1.4
Georgia	29.6	29.2	33.3	7.1	0.8
Kentucky	33.8	29.8	27.5	4.2	4.7
Louisiana	28.5	23.5	27.6	19.9	0.4
Maryland	32.8	26.4	25.3	3.8	11.8
Mississippi	29.8	24.8	30.4	13.2	1.8
North Carolina	32.2	27.9	21.4	1.1	17.5
Oklahoma	31.4	25.3	30.2	13.1	*
South Carolina	35.2	29.3	24.2	8.6	2.7
Tennessee	37.4	27.9	25.7	8.5	0.5
Texas	33.2	25.8	24.3	4.9	11.7
Virginia	35.1	30.7	24.6	7.0	2.6
West Virginia	34.7	29.7	28.5	6.1	0.9

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] "All Other" includes lecturers and unranked faculty.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 61
continued

1994-95				
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]
38.2	28.1	25.1	5.1	3.5
33.8	28.3	27.0	7.3	3.7
29.2	28.8	31.3	9.5	1.3
31.2	25.6	26.9	14.7	1.7
32.3	33.1	24.8	8.9	0.8
37.8	31.5	23.8	5.6	1.2
32.6	29.9	30.1	7.5	*
36.3	29.8	27.4	3.7	2.7
29.1	24.4	32.7	13.8	*
31.9	29.0	25.3	7.5	6.4
32.7	25.4	29.0	12.9	*
32.0	28.1	23.4	1.7	14.9
31.6	24.3	31.8	12.3	*
35.2	29.2	24.2	8.3	3.0
38.5	25.6	27.9	7.8	0.2
34.7	26.2	26.3	5.2	7.5
35.8	32.9	23.8	6.0	1.5
34.3	28.7	28.1	7.5	1.4

FACULTY

Table 62
Estimated Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 1999-2000						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]						
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities	20.6	18.7	20.7	22.1	23.0	22.9	23.7
Foreign Languages	3.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.3
Letters	7.0	5.6	6.7	7.7	8.8	9.9	10.2
Philosophy and Religion	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3
Visual and Performing Arts	8.3	7.0	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.4	8.9
Social and Behavioral Sciences	19.6	18.4	19.3	21.7	20.5	19.7	20.2
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Home Economics	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Protective Services	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3
Psychology	3.9	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Public Administration and Services	NA	0.3	*	*	*	*	*
Social Sciences and History	11.6	10.9	11.7	12.6	12.1	11.5	12.5
Social Work	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.2
Sciences and Technologies	32.5	42.3	36.1	24.6	26.7	28.2	27.5
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2
Agricultural Sciences	NA	4.4	*	*	*	*	*
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	*
Computer and Information Sciences	2.5	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5
Engineering	7.3	11.8	9.0	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.1
Engineering-Related Technologies	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.3
Life Sciences	6.3	7.3	6.0	4.7	5.6	6.8	6.4
Mathematics	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.2	7.0
Physical Sciences	7.6	8.2	8.9	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.0
Business Management and Administrative Services	8.9	7.0	8.8	11.1	10.2	10.0	11.8
Education	9.8	7.5	9.2	12.8	11.9	11.8	9.7
Nursing	2.8	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.6
Selected Other							
Communications	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.1
Law	NA	2.0	*	*	*	*	*
Library and Archival Sciences	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Table 62
continued

Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 1999-2000						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[1]					
All	1	2	3	4	5	6
19.8	18.0	19.1	21.7	22.5	21.8	23.0
3.4	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.5
7.2	5.8	6.3	8.2	9.5	10.0	10.3
1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.4
7.8	6.5	7.9	9.4	9.1	8.9	7.8
17.9	16.6	17.6	20.1	19.0	17.8	19.0
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	•	•
1.5	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.9
3.7	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
NA	0.3	•	•	•	•	•
10.5	9.8	10.0	11.7	10.8	11.1	12.0
1.3	0.9	2.0	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.5
32.5	42.4	37.7	24.9	26.5	25.4	27.2
1.3	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.1
NA	5.3	•	•	•	•	•
1.2	2.1	1.5	0.4	•	•	•
2.9	1.9	4.1	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.5
7.4	11.5	10.5	2.3	1.8	0.7	1.1
0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.4
6.0	6.4	6.5	4.6	5.9	6.3	6.7
5.7	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.7	7.0	7.0
7.1	7.8	7.8	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.4
10.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	12.5	11.8	11.1
10.4	8.8	9.6	12.7	11.6	13.9	11.0
3.1	1.1	3.1	4.7	5.4	6.2	5.8
2.4	2.2	1.7	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
NA	2.2	•	•	•	•	•
0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	•

Sources: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, annual national faculty salary survey by discipline and rank in public and private four-year colleges and universities (Stillwater, Okla.: 2000), unpublished data.

Table 63
Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Number, 1997-98			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	58,090	23,945	5,662	1,556
SREB states	24,003	9,646	3,088	636
SREB states as a percentage of nation	41.3	40.3	54.5	40.9
Alabama	1,226	432	118	5
Arkansas	998	518	118	3
Delaware	413	171	73	1
Florida	2,210	877	352	123
Georgia	2,835	1,125	432	7
Kentucky	981	367	84	4
Louisiana	2,018	859	377	20
Maryland	992	402	224	4
Mississippi	656	297	176	3
North Carolina	1,954	741	312	9
Oklahoma	864	321	68	13
South Carolina	730	221	65	4
Tennessee	1,190	438	116	2
Texas	3,938	1,547	250	423
Virginia	2,401	1,141	287	11
West Virginia	597	189	36	4

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

[1] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

[2] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 63
continued

Percent of Total						Percent of Black Faculty at PGIs or HBIs[2]	
Women		Blacks[1]		Hispanics[1]			
1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98
36.3	41.2	8.5	9.8	2.2	2.7	26.8	31.8
34.7	40.2	10.8	12.9	1.7	2.7	51.8	49.8
29.7	35.2	9.2	9.6	*	*	60.2	41.5
36.0	51.9	10.4	11.9	*	*	60.0	34.7
34.5	41.4	9.1	17.7	*	*	21.9	52.1
33.1	39.7	12.3	16.0	3.7	5.6	48.6	57.4
31.2	39.7	11.7	15.3	*	*	48.3	39.1
30.6	37.4	6.8	8.6	*	*	35.2	35.7
36.4	42.6	15.8	18.8	*	*	62.2	59.9
34.9	40.5	25.0	22.6	*	*	70.7	62.9
38.1	45.3	19.6	26.8	*	*	81.6	81.8
33.1	37.9	15.3	16.0	*	*	62.1	61.5
39.0	37.2	5.4	7.9	*	1.5	32.8	38.2
24.5	30.3	7.1	8.9	*	*	43.9	40.0
31.6	36.8	10.2	9.7	*	*	22.9	25.0
38.2	39.3	5.2	6.4	6.4	10.8	30.5	42.8
38.8	47.5	11.2	12.0	*	*	40.5	37.3
39.2	31.7	4.7	6.0	*	*	25.0	27.8

Table 64
Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	Number, 1997-98			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	98,494	46,852	5,991	3,701
SREB states	35,075	17,703	3,005	1,221
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.6	37.8	50.2	33.0
Alabama	1,741	887	307	6
Arkansas	946	499	46	2
Delaware	295	172	24	4
Florida	4,569	2,251	405	253
Georgia	1,985	1,068	226	11
Kentucky	1,067	592	53	3
Louisiana	690	386	115	8
Maryland	1,940	964	190	21
Mississippi	2,176	1,307	194	1
North Carolina	4,473	2,311	410	16
Oklahoma	1,162	573	39	8
South Carolina	1,667	865	155	3
Tennessee	1,631	834	164	7
Texas	8,634	4,013	530	855
Virginia	1,945	905	145	22
West Virginia	154	76	2	1

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty. Only Two-Year 1 colleges are shown. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

Table 64
continued

Percent of Total						Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[3]	
Women		Blacks[2]		Hispanics[2]			
1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98
43.3	47.6	5.8	6.1	2.9	3.8	—	15.8
48.4	50.5	8.2	8.7	3.1	3.5	8.3	18.4
48.5	50.9	10.9	17.7	*	*	23.4	51.1
49.4	52.7	6.3	4.9	*	*	NA	NA
54.0	58.3	9.4	8.1	*	1.4	NA	NA
45.9	49.3	9.3	9.6	4.9	6.0	NA	NA
54.2	53.8	9.8	11.4	2.7	*	—	42.5
53.2	55.5	5.4	5.0	*	*	NA	NA
54.9	55.9	20.4	16.7	1.1	1.2	47.7	46.1
46.9	49.7	7.6	9.9	1.1	1.1	—	45.3
57.4	60.1	11.1	8.9	*	*	33.0	21.1
47.3	51.7	8.6	9.2	*	*	—	5.4
47.6	49.3	3.2	3.4	*	*	NA	NA
50.4	51.9	10.8	9.3	*	*	15.6	11.0
48.6	51.1	11.6	10.1	*	*	—	23.2
47.2	46.5	5.8	6.2	8.1	9.9	8.9	7.9
43.8	46.5	6.7	7.5	*	1.1	NA	NA
47.1	49.4	*	1.3	*	*	NA	NA

[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 65
Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	Number, 1997-98			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	20,534	9,280	1,983	879
SREB states	5,943	2,559	745	222
SREB states as a percentage of nation	28.9	27.6	37.6	25.3
Alabama	285	108	71	0
Arkansas	260	131	21	0
Delaware	33	16	7	1
Florida	624	268	77	32
Georgia	540	262	92	3
Kentucky	105	43	7	0
Louisiana	194	68	42	1
Maryland	375	191	50	2
Mississippi	302	92	39	1
North Carolina	618	222	73	2
Oklahoma	301	119	14	8
South Carolina	122	50	21	0
Tennessee	199	87	43	1
Texas	1,566	735	152	170
Virginia	385	155	34	1
West Virginia	34	12	2	0

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Only Two-Year 1 colleges are shown. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[2] Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

Table 65
continued

Percent of Total						Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[3]	
Women		Blacks[2]		Hispanics[2]			
1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98	1991-92	1997-98
37.0	45.2	9.4	9.7	4.1	4.3	18.5	18.1
34.9	43.1	11.2	12.7	3.4	3.8	17.7	19.2
29.0	37.9	16.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	49.3
35.7	50.4	9.8	8.1	*	0.0	NA	NA
47.1	48.5	23.5	21.2	2.9	3.0	NA	NA
35.6	42.9	12.0	13.9	4.9	5.8	NA	NA
37.2	48.5	12.0	17.1	0.0	*	28.6	26.1
35.5	41.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
37.2	35.1	29.8	21.8	0.0	*	57.1	45.2
43.0	50.9	13.8	13.4	*	*	46.6	48.0
26.9	30.5	12.3	12.9	0.0	*	24.2	28.2
31.5	35.9	10.4	11.8	0.0	*	—	11.0
37.5	39.5	3.1	4.7	1.9	2.7	NA	NA
22.1	41.0	14.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	19.0
35.4	43.7	18.5	21.6	*	*	41.7	30.2
35.6	46.9	8.9	9.7	9.4	10.9	3.0	3.3
32.3	40.3	8.8	8.8	*	*	NA	NA
33.3	35.3	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	NA	NA

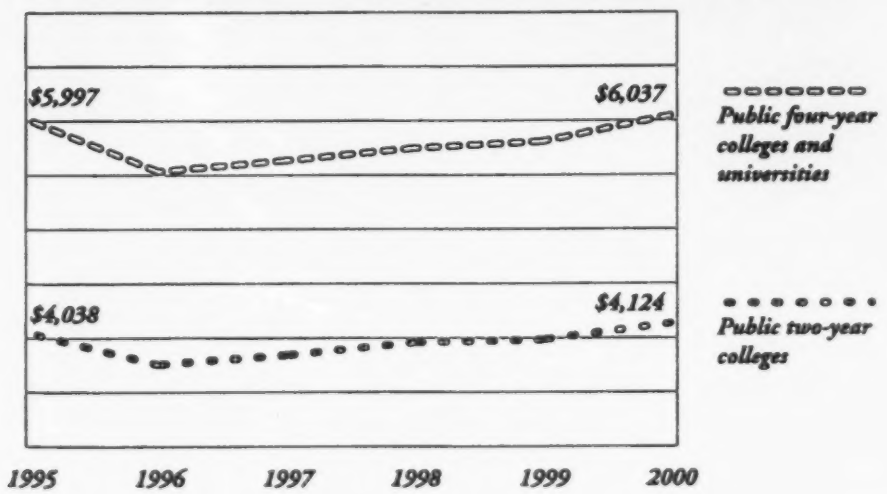
[3] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Per-student funding adjusted for inflation

Over the last five years, appropriations of state tax funds for colleges and universities and affiliated agencies rose by 36 percent in the SREB region and by 37 percent nationally. Inflation cut these increases by more than half — to 16 percent regionally and nationally. College enrollments in the SREB region also have been growing, far outpacing the national increase. Taking into account the combined effects of inflation and enrollment growth, per-student appropriations rose just $40 at public four-year colleges and universities. At public two-year colleges, which receive significant local appropriations in a third of the SREB states, per-student appropriations adjusted for inflation went up just $86 between 1995 and 2000.

Change in State and Local General Operating Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student, *SREB States (adjusted for inflation)*

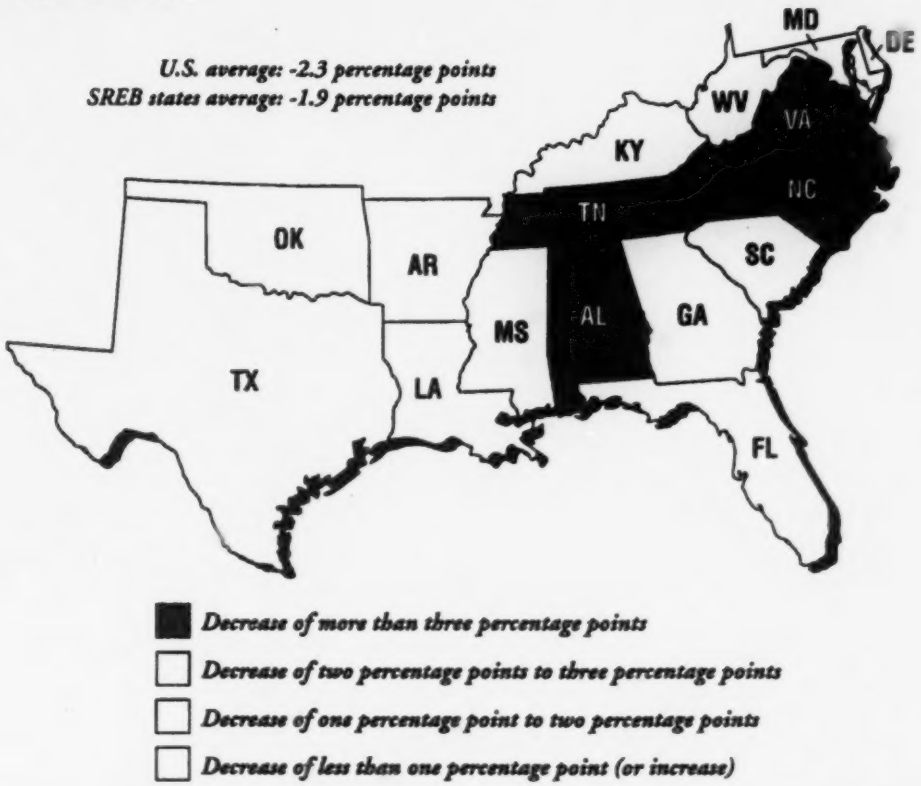


Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Priority in state budgets

The proportions of state taxes appropriated to colleges and universities and affiliated agencies fell by about two percentage points in the SREB region and nationwide between 1989 and 1999. In the late 1990s, higher education appropriations were 13 percent of state taxes in the SREB states and 11 percent nationally. All SREB states except Louisiana and Oklahoma appropriated smaller proportions of state taxes for higher education and related services in 1999 than they did in 1989.

Change in Percent of State Taxes Appropriated to Higher Education, 1989 to 1999



Sources: Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University and U.S. Bureau of the Census

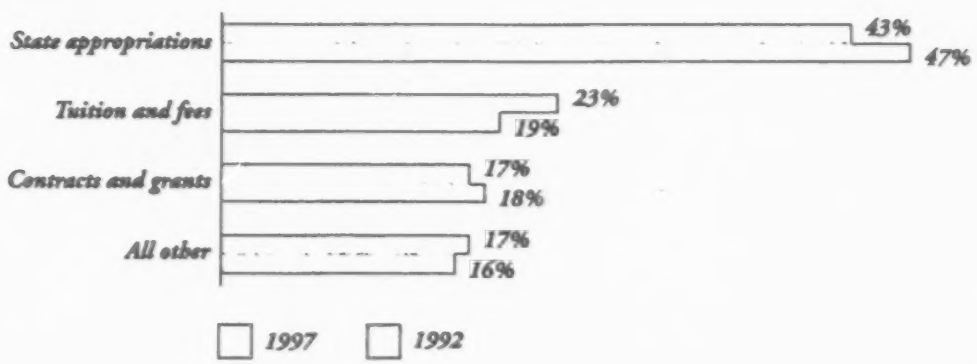
Sources of revenue

Public colleges and universities in the United States are a $107.3 billion enterprise. In 1997, colleges and universities in the SREB region took in $36.7 billion — 38 percent more than five years before. Revenues for the region's public two-year colleges and four-year colleges grew at nearly the same rate.

In the late 1990s, state appropriations and tuition and fees together accounted for about two-thirds of the educational and general operating budgets for public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region — about the same as five years earlier. However, dollars taken in from tuition and fees grew much faster than did state appropriations. On average in the SREB region, state appropriations fell from 47 percent to 43 percent of public four-year colleges' revenues. Tuition and fees accounted for 19 percent of revenues in 1992 and 23 percent in 1997 in the SREB region.

State and local appropriations to public two-year colleges fell from 58 percent to 56 percent of total educational and general revenues. For two-year colleges, tuition and fees accounted for 21 percent of revenues in 1992 and 30 percent in 1997. These SREB regional trends are similar to national trends.

Funding Sources for Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

To put these changes in perspective, an increase or decrease of one percentage point in educational and general revenues for the region's public four-year colleges and universities equals more than $293 million. One percentage point for the region's public two-year colleges equals almost $74 million. For public four-year colleges and universities between 1992 and 1997, the change in shares amounted to almost $1.2 billion less from state appropriations and that much more from tuition and fees — about $670 more per full-time-equivalent student. For public two-year colleges, the decline in the state and local appropriations share amounted to almost $147 million less. The change in share of revenues from tuition and fees amounted to more than $661 million — about $531 more per full-time-equivalent student.

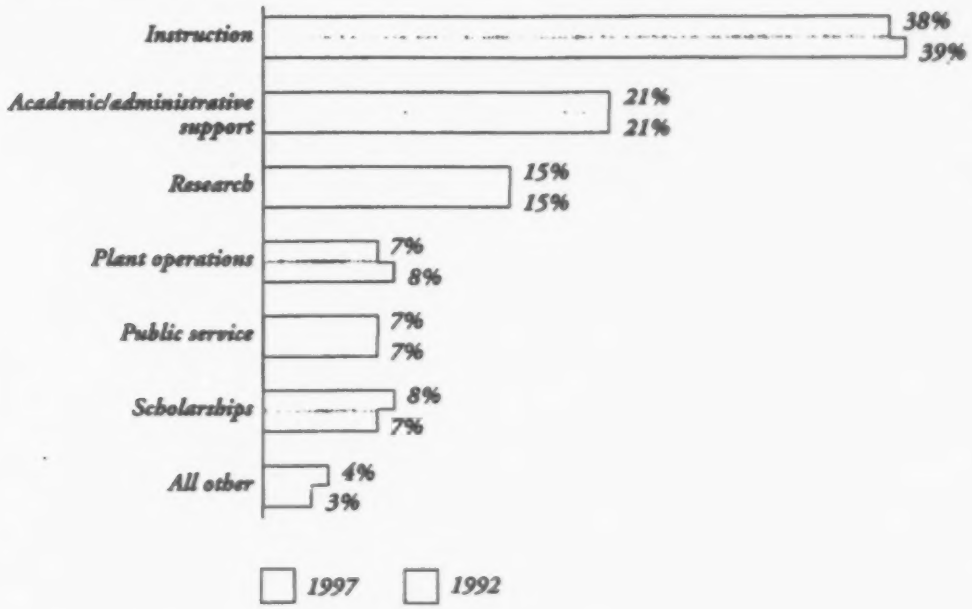
How dollars are spent

About 38 cents of every $1 in educational and general budgets at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region is spent on instruction. Academic and administrative support activities — such as counseling centers, libraries and campus administration — account for 21 cents. Research accounts for 15 cents; scholarships and fellowships for 8 cents; and plant operations and public service for 7 cents each.

Spending for instruction, research and public service includes staff salaries, benefits, travel costs, equipment and operating expenses (such as office supplies). Personnel costs account for the largest share of these expenses. About 75 percent of the typical college's budget (either two-year or four-year) goes to salaries and benefits; this amount is divided about equally between faculty and all other staff.

Spending patterns within colleges and universities tend to change slowly over time for the major areas: instruction; research; public service; academic and administrative support; plant operation and maintenance; and scholarships and fellowships. The share of spending for scholarships and fellowships in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 8 percent in 1997. The share for instruction fell from 39 percent to 38 percent during that period. In four SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, North Carolina and Oklahoma), the shares of spending on instruction increased.

Spending Patterns of Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In six SREB states (Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia), the shares of spending for instruction at public two-year colleges increased. The regional average share of spending devoted to instruction declined by 0.6 percentage point — from 45.3 percent to 44.7 percent. Only spending for scholarships and fellowships shifted by more than one percentage point at public two-year colleges — from 11.4 percent in 1992 to 12.5 percent in 1997.

Federal support for research and development increased faster in the SREB region (84 percent) from the late 1980s to the late 1990s than it did nationally (79 percent). In the SREB region, federal support for research and development at colleges and universities was nearly $4 billion. Thirty-one universities in the region were among the nation's top 100 recipients of such support.

A little-noticed but fast-growing area of funding for colleges and universities is federal earmarked appropriations. Annual earmarked funding to individual colleges or universities reached $298 million in the SREB region in 2000 — almost four times more than in 1990. Earmarked funds shared by SREB-state colleges and universities and other institutions amounted to more than $286 million. SREB-state colleges and universities received about 40 percent of the nation's federal earmarked appropriations.

Two of the nation's top 10 universities in endowments in 2000 were in the SREB region: the University of Texas System and Emory University in Georgia. The University of Texas System's endowment of more than $10 billion was third — below only Harvard's and Yale's. The Texas A&M System came in 11th, and another 24 universities in the SREB region were among the top 100.

Table 66

Trends in State and Local General Operating Appropriations[1] Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] at Public Colleges and Universities[3] (adjusted for inflation)

	Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Two-Year 1 Colleges			
	1994-95	1999-2000	Change	Percent Change	1994-95	1999-2000	Change	Percent Change
SREB states	$5,997	$6,037	$40	0.7	$4,038	$4,124	$86	2.1
Alabama	5,777	4,871	-906	-15.7	3,166	3,440	274	8.7
Arkansas	5,451	5,618	167	3.1	4,643	4,844	201	4.3
Delaware	—	5,503	—	—	—	2,132	—	—
Florida	7,869	7,520	-349	-4.4	3,646	3,387	-259	-7.1
Georgia	6,427	7,562	1,135	17.7	4,227	5,171	944	22.3
Kentucky	5,083	5,025	-58	-1.1	2,677	3,170	493	18.4
Louisiana	3,908	3,803	-105	-2.7	2,743	3,002	259	9.4
Maryland	7,217	7,054	-163	-2.3	3,127	4,947	1,820	58.2
Mississippi	5,652	6,321	669	11.8	4,238	4,791	553	13.0
North Carolina	7,836	7,862	26	0.3	3,441	5,201	1,760	51.1
Oklahoma	4,753	5,204	451	9.5	4,354	4,308	-46	-1.1
South Carolina[4]	5,498	5,367	-131	-2.4	4,802	3,779	-1,023	-21.3
Tennessee[5]	6,633	5,330	-1,303	-19.6	4,084	3,692	-392	-9.6
Texas[6]	6,261	6,133	-128	-2.0	4,788	4,546	-242	-5.1
Virginia	4,707	5,766	1,059	22.5	3,217	3,560	343	10.7
West Virginia[7]	4,188	3,954	-234	-5.6	2,968	3,590	622	21.0

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available. Delaware was not a member of SREB in 1995-96.

[1] These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

[2] Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; and fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems.

[3] SREB classifies colleges and universities into categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

[4] In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues is dedicated to debt retirement. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate South Carolina's per-student support to some extent.

[5] Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, vocational improvements, and instruction and research equipment, as well as interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program.

[6] The data for Texas include general revenues used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the "university fund endowment" amounts available for current-year operating expenses at three universities, and funds appropriated for overhead on sponsored research projects.

[7] In West Virginia, about 20 percent of regular student fees ($35.5 million) is dedicated by law to capital improvements. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate West Virginia's per-student support to some extent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

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Table 67
State and Local General Operating Appropriations[1] Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] at Public Colleges and Universities

	Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution[3], 1999-2000								
		Four-Year Colleges and Universities						Two-Year Colleges	
	All Four-Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
SREB states	$6,037	$7,017	$6,320	$5,269	$4,995	$5,108	$5,186	$4,124	$4,755
Alabama	4,871	5,495	7,066	4,246	3,915	4,198	3,778	3,440	5,360
Arkansas	5,618	6,759	NA	5,117	NA	4,748	5,998	4,844	—
Delaware	5,503	4,992	NA	NA	8,490	NA	NA	2,132	NA
Florida	7,520	8,044	6,613	7,298	NA	13,857	NA	3,387	—
Georgia	7,562	9,336	10,849	5,345	5,463	5,937	6,607	5,171	4,345
Kentucky	5,025	5,269	5,643	4,839	5,088	3,337	8,717	3,170	7,276
Louisiana	3,803	4,394	3,431	4,503	3,276	3,281	NA	3,002	—
Maryland	7,054	9,360	6,965	4,301	6,050	5,426	7,676	4,947	NA
Mississippi	6,321	6,280	5,991	7,325	6,643	6,907	5,804	4,791	NA
North Carolina	7,862	9,827	7,780	6,718	6,181	8,526	9,109	5,201	NA
Oklahoma	5,204	6,077	NA	3,863	4,378	4,441	5,280	4,308	—
South Carolina[4]	5,367	6,790	6,235	4,917	3,647	5,050	4,072	3,779	NA
Tennessee[5]	5,330	6,499	5,696	4,530	5,200	4,701	NA	3,692	4,252
Texas[6]	6,133	6,858	6,421	5,278	5,920	9,485	4,617	4,546	NA
Virginia	5,766	6,196	6,204	4,133	5,589	5,170	5,281	3,560	NA
West Virginia[7]	3,954	4,448	NA	3,712	NA	NA	3,657	3,590	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

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[7] In West Virginia, about 20 percent of regular student fees ($35.5 million) is dedicated by law to capital improvements. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate West Virginia's per-student support to some extent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 68

State Appropriations Related to Higher Education as Percentages of State Taxes[1]

	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1998-99
United States	13.7	13.1	12.9	11.0	10.6
SREB states	15.3	16.3	14.6	13.0	12.7
Alabama	21.4	16.6	21.2	18.7	17.2
Arkansas	14.1	12.8	14.3	13.2	12.1
Delaware	9.9	10.9	9.5	8.7	8.1
Florida	12.5	13.1	11.8	8.9	10.5
Georgia	14.2	14.4	12.8	11.8	11.9
Kentucky	13.1	14.3	12.9	11.1	12.1
Louisiana	12.5	16.1	12.2	13.0	14.2
Maryland	11.1	11.1	11.3	9.9	9.9
Mississippi	18.3	19.9	18.4	13.8	16.4
North Carolina	17.9	18.7	18.0	15.5	14.9
Oklahoma	13.0	14.6	12.5	12.6	13.4
South Carolina	17.4	16.5	15.5	13.9	13.4
Tennessee	17.0	16.2	16.9	14.5	13.3
Texas	18.2	23.2	16.1	16.4	13.7
Virginia	16.6	15.2	15.6	11.8	11.2
West Virginia	12.9	11.7	13.3	11.6	11.5

[1] State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, various years (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and www.census.gov.

Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/); and unpublished revisions.

Table 69
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses Related to Higher Education[1]

	Appropriations (in thousands), 2000-01	Percent Change				
		1999-2000 to 2000-01	1980-81 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1995-96	1995-96 to 2000-01
United States	$60,568,619	7.0	47.6	28.5	11.4	36.5
SREB states	21,475,794	4.6	52.7	27.8	17.6	35.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.5					
Alabama	$1,159,193	5.3	79.6	18.0	17.4	21.1
Arkansas	618,127	2.1	59.5	9.9	39.7	34.5
Delaware	185,840	5.8	43.3	28.5	21.8	29.9
Florida	2,829,525	7.2	57.2	37.0	18.3	54.5
Georgia	1,600,329	3.0	54.3	44.2	27.2	30.9
Kentucky	1,001,625	8.2	40.7	40.8	11.2	47.9
Louisiana	880,064	-0.3	35.5	8.5	1.4	48.2
Maryland	1,174,603	12.5	44.7	52.2	1.1	43.5
Mississippi	881,827	0.5	42.2	7.2	65.5	33.8
North Carolina	2,398,489	5.6	63.3	37.6	18.5	36.4
Oklahoma	779,672	5.3	57.0	17.3	10.2	41.6
South Carolina	880,120	8.3	44.6	28.2	6.5	29.4
Tennessee	1,039,373	5.5	60.7	29.9	27.0	14.9
Texas	4,029,799	-1.0	50.5	17.0	25.4	24.6
Virginia	1,629,776	10.0	50.6	38.6	-8.2	66.1
West Virginia	387,432	6.8	39.1	18.1	18.7	18.4

[1] State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

[2] Adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Price Index.

Sources: Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/); and unpublished revisions.

D. Kent Halstead, *Inflation Measures for Colleges, Schools and Libraries, 1998* (Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1998).

Table 69
continued

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]				
1999-2000 to 2000-01	1980-81 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1995-96	1995-96 to 2000-01
3.7	3.2	1.1	-6.8	16.2
1.3	6.8	0.5	-1.5	15.7
2.0	25.6	-7.2	-1.8	3.1
-1.1	11.6	-13.5	17.0	14.5
2.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	10.6
3.8	10.0	7.8	-1.0	31.5
-0.2	7.9	13.5	6.5	11.4
4.8	-1.6	10.8	-6.9	25.9
-3.4	-5.2	-14.6	-15.1	26.1
9.0	1.2	19.8	-15.4	22.1
-2.7	-0.5	-15.6	38.5	13.9
2.3	14.2	8.3	-0.8	16.1
2.0	9.8	-7.7	-7.8	20.6
4.9	1.1	0.9	-10.8	10.2
2.2	12.4	2.2	6.3	-2.2
-4.2	5.3	-7.9	5.0	6.1
6.6	5.4	9.1	-23.1	41.4
3.5	58.3	-7.0	-0.7	0.8

Table 70
Educational and General Revenues and Spending at Public Colleges and Universities[1]

	Revenues					
	1996-97 (in thousands)			Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1996-97		
	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$107,301,682	$83,625,940	$23,675,741	32.5	31.9	34.8
SREB states	36,657,827	29,312,847	7,344,980	37.6	37.1	38.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.2	35.1	31.0			
Alabama	$2,103,928	$1,715,377	$388,551	31.5	31.4	32.0
Arkansas	936,028	792,059	143,969	40.4	32.9	103.2
Delaware	469,341	394,579	74,762	22.6	23.8	17.0
Florida	3,898,447	2,594,550	1,303,897	34.4	35.5	32.1
Georgia	2,711,073	2,304,789	406,284	56.7	62.8	29.4
Kentucky	1,705,254	1,532,754	172,500	33.1	33.4	30.3
Louisiana	1,796,829	1,622,611	174,218	36.2	30.9	118.8
Maryland	2,199,979	1,711,560	488,419	48.2	44.7	61.0
Mississippi	1,233,618	893,355	340,262	46.3	39.5	58.1
North Carolina	3,271,289	2,523,487	747,802	35.4	32.0	34.7
Oklahoma	1,230,014	995,334	234,680	22.3	23.0	19.5
South Carolina	1,536,329	1,221,293	315,036	31.9	31.1	35.3
Tennessee	1,750,933	1,445,985	304,948	35.0	35.6	32.5
Texas	8,553,118	6,733,293	1,819,825	42.5	43.4	39.5
Virginia	2,558,748	2,159,732	399,016	28.9	29.2	27.2
West Virginia	702,900	672,088	30,812	26.8	26.9	26.5

[1] Educational and general revenues (or spending) consist of total revenues (or spending) for current operations minus revenues (or spending) from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

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Table 70
continued

Spending					
1996-97 (in thousands)			Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1996-97		
Total	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total	Four-Year	Two-Year
$106,145,663	$82,791,255	$23,354,409	32.4	31.2	36.6
35,992,684	28,768,131	7,224,553	37.4	37.1	38.5
33.9	34.7	30.9			
$2,079,292	$1,695,708	$383,583	31.6	31.2	33.4
973,950	837,493	136,457	47.8	41.5	103.2
472,768	397,684	75,084	26.4	25.1	33.6
3,843,147	2,587,336	1,255,810	34.4	37.5	28.4
2,668,544	2,264,601	403,943	53.9	59.6	28.3
1,653,181	1,479,294	173,886	29.0	28.6	32.2
1,774,841	1,605,497	169,345	36.4	30.8	128.9
2,159,943	1,681,479	478,465	50.7	48.5	58.7
1,228,901	894,299	334,603	45.6	42.3	55.1
3,193,286	2,482,737	710,548	32.3	31.9	33.8
1,200,843	967,895	232,948	21.8	21.9	21.5
1,536,308	1,226,496	309,812	33.6	33.3	34.8
1,756,710	1,448,147	308,563	36.1	36.6	33.7
8,174,534	6,360,767	1,813,767	41.2	40.6	43.1
2,577,639	2,171,466	406,173	31.4	32.0	28.2
698,799	667,232	31,567	28.7	28.3	38.0

Table 71
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1996-97					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	26.1	39.9	0.2	13.0	4.0	16.7
SREB states	23.1	42.7	*	12.1	5.4	16.6
Alabama	23.0	40.1	0.2	17.3	2.0	17.3
Arkansas	23.6	49.1	NA	8.6	4.5	14.2
Delaware	45.0	20.4	NA	10.6	6.8	17.1
Florida	17.7	51.1	NA	12.3	5.5	13.4
Georgia	20.3	50.0	0.5	12.2	6.0	11.1
Kentucky	21.9	42.4	0.4	7.2	3.3	24.8
Louisiana	26.6	37.0	*	8.1	7.7	20.5
Maryland	30.2	36.6	NA	16.1	4.6	12.5
Mississippi	23.9	47.8	0.3	13.1	2.9	11.9
North Carolina	16.8	53.0	NA	14.7	2.4	13.1
Oklahoma	23.7	46.3	NA	10.2	7.0	12.9
South Carolina	28.8	44.5	NA	11.3	2.1	13.3
Tennessee	22.8	48.3	0.2	8.7	4.1	15.9
Texas	19.2	37.7	NA	11.6	8.8	22.7
Virginia	34.0	32.1	NA	14.7	4.4	14.8
West Virginia	30.6	45.9	*	10.8	4.0	8.6

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Table 71
continued

1991-92					
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[a]
	State	Local	Federal	Other	
21.5	44.5	0.3	15.6	3.0	15.1
18.9	47.2	0.1	14.7	3.1	16.1
19.6	43.6	0.3	18.2	2.1	16.2
18.7	51.7	NA	13.8	3.2	12.7
40.3	26.9	NA	10.5	2.2	20.1
15.1	52.9	NA	13.7	4.9	13.3
17.3	51.5	0.7	17.0	1.9	11.6
18.6	51.3	0.4	10.6	2.7	16.3
21.4	43.9	*	12.8	5.3	16.6
25.8	43.7	*	17.0	4.6	8.8
21.9	42.2	0.5	20.2	2.0	13.2
12.8	51.5	*	15.1	1.8	18.7
17.6	50.7	NA	15.0	6.6	10.1
24.6	48.5	NA	12.3	1.2	13.4
20.4	48.6	*	14.2	2.9	13.9
13.6	46.7	NA	14.2	2.5	23.0
29.3	37.9	NA	15.1	3.3	14.4
24.2	49.8	0.1	13.3	2.9	9.6

[a] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 72
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1996-97					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	28.5	37.4	17.8	4.9	6.0	5.4
SREB states	30.0	47.8	8.4	6.0	3.3	4.4
Alabama	35.9	50.3	0.5	8.7	2.0	2.6
Arkansas	26.7	51.5	2.5	6.2	9.6	3.5
Delaware	22.1	59.3	NA	5.6	13.0	NA
Florida	31.7	53.6	*	6.9	2.5	5.3
Georgia	26.4	55.1	1.3	3.5	9.2	4.5
Kentucky	37.9	47.9	NA	3.5	6.3	4.4
Louisiana	32.6	38.2	2.2	5.6	15.0	6.4
Maryland	38.3	23.1	28.4	4.0	1.8	4.5
Mississippi	27.4	43.3	8.9	6.9	9.6	3.9
North Carolina	16.4	65.9	11.4	2.5	0.7	3.2
Oklahoma	29.0	49.3	7.9	4.6	1.8	7.5
South Carolina	32.0	44.8	8.5	8.8	3.2	2.6
Tennessee	31.6	53.2	*	10.0	0.9	4.2
Texas	26.9	41.1	16.6	6.6	1.6	5.2
Virginia	40.0	48.0	0.5	6.1	3.5	1.9
West Virginia	37.6	47.5	0.2	4.1	6.1	4.4

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1996-97 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Table 72
continued

1991-92					
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[a]
	State	Local	Federal	Other	
20.0	41.6	16.7	11.8	4.9	5.0
20.6	49.9	8.3	13.9	3.0	4.3
23.7	49.9	0.5	20.3	1.4	4.1
19.8	53.1	0.2	18.8	4.8	3.2
17.5	49.2	NA	9.2	24.1	NA
24.0	55.6	0.7	12.9	3.6	3.3
19.2	54.4	3.6	11.5	2.1	9.2
21.6	51.9	NA	17.5	5.3	3.7
26.9	50.2	NA	19.9	1.1	2.0
30.7	24.1	28.5	11.2	2.0	3.4
20.4	33.8	11.1	21.6	5.7	7.4
11.7	63.0	12.0	8.1	2.2	3.0
17.2	55.0	6.9	15.8	1.4	3.7
22.1	47.8	8.6	18.3	1.0	2.3
22.5	47.1	NA	24.3	1.7	4.5
16.7	46.5	16.1	11.9	3.2	5.6
28.7	53.4	0.3	13.8	1.8	1.9
27.2	47.5	NA	16.8	4.4	4.1

[a] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

REVENUES

Table 73
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1996-97						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	36.2	15.3	6.3	23.2	7.1	8.2	3.8
SREB states	37.5	15.3	7.2	21.3	6.9	8.1	3.8
Alabama	32.8	17.0	11.0	21.5	6.7	6.5	4.4
Arkansas	36.6	13.4	7.2	21.1	6.9	9.7	5.2
Delaware	45.2	12.2	3.5	20.4	7.1	8.7	3.0
Florida	35.7	19.3	5.5	24.0	6.1	9.0	0.4
Georgia	34.5	19.2	6.7	22.2	7.5	9.9	*
Kentucky	34.3	10.5	13.7	21.8	6.0	7.4	6.4
Louisiana	36.9	14.7	10.2	21.5	6.5	8.8	1.4
Maryland	34.4	20.6	5.1	22.3	7.4	6.6	3.7
Mississippi	35.0	15.0	6.8	22.3	7.4	10.7	2.8
North Carolina	40.7	13.9	8.5	19.7	7.5	8.6	1.2
Oklahoma	40.5	13.5	9.4	19.9	7.1	9.9	-0.3
South Carolina	38.9	14.1	9.4	21.1	7.2	7.4	1.7
Tennessee	42.4	11.7	8.0	23.8	6.6	6.4	1.0
Texas	38.9	14.7	4.9	18.6	6.7	6.9	9.4
Virginia	39.1	15.1	4.4	23.6	6.4	9.5	1.9
West Virginia	36.3	9.6	8.2	22.7	8.5	9.8	5.0

"NA" indicates not applicable.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

Table 73
continued

1991-92						
Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
38.0	15.3	5.9	22.1	7.6	7.2	3.9
39.0	15.4	7.3	20.6	7.6	7.0	3.1
34.1	16.6	10.0	21.1	7.1	6.5	4.6
36.2	12.5	7.2	21.0	7.8	10.7	4.6
42.2	11.3	4.0	20.9	6.6	7.7	7.4
36.4	19.9	7.8	23.2	6.6	5.6	0.5
36.8	21.6	7.7	21.2	8.4	4.3	NA
36.5	9.7	11.1	22.1	7.0	8.0	5.7
37.1	14.9	9.1	21.3	7.1	10.1	0.4
39.1	16.0	1.6	23.0	8.3	6.4	5.7
35.2	15.7	7.2	21.2	7.2	11.6	1.8
40.5	13.7	13.7	17.2	8.1	5.6	1.2
40.4	13.7	8.3	19.0	6.8	10.2	1.5
40.6	13.1	10.0	21.3	8.4	5.6	0.9
43.1	12.8	6.6	21.2	7.1	7.2	2.1
40.9	16.1	4.2	18.3	8.1	6.3	6.0
41.5	15.5	5.0	22.7	6.8	8.1	0.4
39.5	9.4	5.3	20.6	9.4	8.8	7.0

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

[3] "All Other" consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 74

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1996-97						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	43.3	0.1	2.2	31.8	9.2	11.3	2.0
SREB states	44.7	*	1.9	29.7	8.9	12.5	2.2
Alabama	40.5	NA	0.8	26.1	7.9	18.6	6.0
Arkansas	39.4	*	2.1	30.4	8.6	13.3	6.3
Delaware	42.3	NA	1.4	33.7	10.6	5.3	6.7
Florida	41.6	*	1.0	33.5	9.7	12.8	1.4
Georgia	45.4	*	0.4	29.7	9.2	15.2	*
Kentucky	43.1	NA	3.9	20.2	6.5	19.3	7.0
Louisiana	50.8	*	0.3	24.2	10.5	14.1	*
Maryland	43.3	*	0.8	34.7	9.8	9.6	1.7
Mississippi	48.8	NA	0.6	24.2	9.7	16.2	0.5
North Carolina	53.7	*	0.5	28.6	9.2	7.9	*
Oklahoma	44.8	*	1.7	27.8	9.6	15.1	0.9
South Carolina	44.2	*	0.6	34.6	8.3	11.4	1.0
Tennessee	46.1	NA	7.6	25.9	7.3	11.7	1.4
Texas	43.0	0.1	3.7	28.6	9.0	11.7	3.9
Virginia	47.1	NA	0.4	32.7	6.9	12.7	0.3
West Virginia	37.8	NA	1.1	33.7	7.8	16.8	2.9

"NA" indicates not applicable.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

Table 74
continued

1991-92

Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
45.9	0.1	2.0	30.5	9.4	10.4	1.7
45.3	0.1	1.8	30.0	9.3	11.4	2.1
41.6	1.1	0.5	26.6	8.3	17.9	3.9
41.8	NA	1.4	29.8	8.0	16.7	2.4
57.2	NA	NA	31.0	6.3	5.5	NA
44.1	*	0.7	33.7	9.3	11.2	0.9
51.5	0.1	0.4	27.8	10.3	9.8	0.1
43.8	*	4.6	18.2	6.4	18.8	8.4
47.5	0.3	1.2	25.3	9.0	16.1	0.7
45.9	*	0.2	34.9	9.8	8.2	1.0
48.9	NA	0.5	22.2	10.1	18.3	*
53.1	*	0.6	30.3	9.4	6.4	0.2
44.9	*	0.5	26.9	9.9	15.9	1.8
42.6	*	0.5	37.0	8.6	9.7	1.6
44.4	NA	11.3	22.8	6.8	12.9	1.8
41.3	0.1	3.3	30.0	10.6	10.4	4.2
47.9	NA	0.5	31.9	6.8	11.2	1.6
37.7	NA	1.9	31.2	9.3	17.9	2.1

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

[3] "All Other" consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 75
Federal Support for Research and Development

National Rank, 1997-98		Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Percent Increase, 1996-97 to 1997-98
Total to all universities		$13,847,428	79.4	6.4
Total to top 100 universities		11,564,800	75.3	7.0
Total to top 10 universities		3,048,119	62.5	6.2
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)[1]	618,353		
2	University of Washington	335,511		
3	Stanford University (California)	329,734		
4	University of Michigan	288,635		
5	University of Pennsylvania	273,583		
6	University of California–San Diego	262,217		
7	University of California–Los Angeles	246,381		
8	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	242,731		
9	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	229,546		
10	University of California–San Francisco	221,428		
Total to all SREB institutions		3,912,325	84.3	6.2
Total to SREB institutions ranked 11 to 100		2,453,375	92.0	7.7
16	Duke University (North Carolina)	198,849		
20	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	182,700		
24	University of Alabama at Birmingham	160,710		
34	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	115,247		
37	Emory University (Georgia)	109,625		
38	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	108,281		

[1] Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered, federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

Sources: National Science Foundation: *Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1995* and *Fiscal Year 1998* (www.nsf.gov, April 2000).

Table 75
continued

National Rank, 1997-98		Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1997-98
39	University of Texas at Austin	107,370
43	University of Virginia	100,562
44	University of Florida	98,495
46	University of Maryland, College Park	96,092
48	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	92,375
49	University of Miami (Florida)	90,099
53	Louisiana State University and A&M College (all campuses)	78,894
54	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	77,942
55	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	77,780
64	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	65,741
68	Georgia Institute of Technology	63,081
74	University of Kentucky (all campuses)	57,646
75	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	57,503
76	North Carolina State University	55,175
78	Medical University of South Carolina	54,600
83	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	49,605
84	Virginia Commonwealth University	48,136
85	University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	47,356
87	Virginia Tech	46,108
88	Florida State University	45,499
93	University of Georgia	43,673
95	Texas A&M University	43,226
97	University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	41,488
99	Tulane University (Louisiana)	39,517

Table 76
Universities' Large Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

	Volumes Held			
	1999	Percent Increase, 1989 to 1979	Percent Change, 1979 to 1989	Percent Increase, 1989 to 1999
United States (median)	2,839,713	34.8	27.7	27.7
SREB states (median)	2,568,190	45.1	13.7	39.6
SREB states median as a percentage of nation[1]	90.4			
University of Alabama	2,186,919	20.5	45.4	23.4
Auburn University (Alabama)	2,545,463	—	—	—
University of Delaware	2,402,535	—	—	26.5
Duke University (North Carolina)	4,865,471	48.4	24.3	29.5
Emory University (Georgia)	2,522,042	—	14.7	38.5
University of Florida	3,474,691	54.5	33.8	24.9
Florida State University	2,306,080	63.2	31.8	30.7
University of Georgia	3,622,094	90.2	47.2	29.9
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,077,369	—	24.3	28.9
University of Houston (Texas)	2,035,040	—	-3.2	27.3
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,310,479	22.3	21.8	18.9
University of Kentucky	2,792,293	57.1	20.9	31.8
Louisiana State University and A&M College	3,054,740	41.5	36.8	26.8
University of Maryland, College Park	2,772,663	22.2	49.3	39.1
University of Miami (Florida)	2,180,436	—	27.3	31.6
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	5,024,221	53.9	46.2	38.2
North Carolina State University	2,829,312	—	—	123.8
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	4,107,132	62.4	30.7	81.6
Oklahoma State University Main Campus	2,193,110	27.2	23.9	43.9
Rice University (Texas)	2,067,848	—	55.6	47.3
University of South Carolina–Columbia	3,143,505	—	35.1	32.8
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,376,414	22.8	27.7	29.6
University of Texas at Austin	7,783,847	103.5	37.7	28.3
Texas A&M University	2,646,568	103.4	48.3	43.8
Texas Tech University	2,141,536	—	—	—
Tulane University (Louisiana)	2,201,401	30.7	31.0	25.1
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,568,190	—	—	41.8
University of Virginia	4,588,606	53.9	31.4	48.4
Virginia Tech	2,029,711	—	46.6	21.3

"—" indicates not available; the university was not a member of the Association of Research Libraries in the earlier year or years.

[1] The SREB states percentages may not be calculated from the numbers shown because of rounding.

Table 76
continued

Total Expenditures				Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent)			
1999	Percent Increase, 1969 to 1979	Percent Increase, 1979 to 1999	Percent Increase, 1969 to 1999	1999	Percent Change, 1969 to 1979	Percent Change, 1979 to 1999	Percent Change, 1969 to 1999
$16,893,443	99.1	131.7	60.6	78	-6.1	20.3	4.7
13,482,572	133.6	98.6	58.0	77	-2.7	11.9	26.2
79.8				99.4			
$9,737,801	59.8	156.5	58.7	56	-28.8	28.6	3.7
10,798,596	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
12,723,008	—	105.0	41.9	55	—	69.4	-9.8
23,807,735	144.2	149.9	73.0	121	13.2	8.1	30.1
23,209,335	—	200.1	116.1	98	—	16.7	55.6
21,432,347	247.1	92.2	49.0	110	9.7	35.4	2.8
11,218,566	243.1	44.1	50.2	58	5.9	5.6	1.8
20,396,299	70.4	132.8	74.8	86	-6.1	29.0	7.5
8,879,202	—	—	96.2	48	—	—	9.1
10,954,370	—	26.6	72.4	57	—	-31.4	18.8
24,157,170	159.3	218.0	69.9	98	12.2	67.3	6.5
17,742,898	145.3	74.9	124.8	113	17.9	4.5	63.8
10,805,970	151.1	106.9	35.0	59	-10.9	22.4	-1.7
17,380,859	85.1	108.8	43.5	108	-6.7	7.1	20.0
12,833,500	—	154.4	41.1	61	—	51.0	-17.6
25,580,957	202.9	117.6	67.8	125	37.2	8.4	7.8
19,631,014	—	—	135.3	107	—	—	148.8
11,779,859	114.2	119.3	78.0	49	29.7	-2.1	4.3
10,581,161	69.3	249.0	55.5	58	16.1	41.7	13.7
11,559,640	—	165.1	101.2	53	—	53.3	15.2
16,913,944	—	125.6	98.2	78	—	5.2	27.9
13,482,572	64.8	109.5	66.6	67	-28.0	13.0	9.8
28,695,585	80.8	108.6	60.1	142	35.5	16.7	-3.4
19,848,181	226.2	169.5	102.3	110	51.6	46.8	59.4
13,165,298	—	—	—	77	—	—	—
10,868,634	87.5	162.2	56.4	54	0.0	18.6	5.9
17,427,569	—	152.1	77.3	89	—	—	4.7
24,386,384	238.8	129.8	59.8	97	52.9	24.4	0.0
11,292,552	—	87.4	40.3	36	—	7.3	-39.0

Source: Association of Research Libraries, "ARL Statistics" (http://viva.lib.virginia.edu/socsci/arl/data.html, 1999).

Table 77
Universities' Endowments[1]

National Rank, 2000	University	Market Value (in thousands), 2000	Percent increase 1998 to 2000	Percent increase 1999 to 2000
Total to 567 institutions		$241,077,755	NA	NA
Total to top 100 institutions		186,438,677	134.4	24.9
Total to top 10 institutions		81,636,525	141.1	30.3
Total to SREB institutions		62,108,167	NA	NA
SREB institutions as a percentage of total		25.8		
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	$18,844,338	167.5	32.2
2	Yale University (Connecticut)	10,084,900	154.7	40.1
3	University of Texas System	10,013,175	98.5	23.2
4	Stanford University (California)	8,649,475	180.1	44.0
5	Princeton University (New Jersey)	8,398,100	116.3	29.8
6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	6,475,506	211.6	51.0
7	University of California	5,639,777	163.2	30.7
8	Emory University (Georgia)	5,032,683	125.5	12.4
9	Columbia University (New York)	4,263,972	93.7	17.3
10	Washington University (Missouri)	4,234,599	105.5	12.6
Total to SREB institutions ranked 11 to 100		30,998,879	178.6	38.2
11	Texas A&M University System and Foundation	4,205,849	89.5	12.3
15	Rice University (Texas)	3,372,458	120.4	14.8
19	Duke University (North Carolina)	2,663,891	256.2	58.7

"—" indicates data not available for at least one of the years necessary for the calculation.

"NA" indicates not applicable. The numbers of institutions reporting in each year were not the same.

* indicates less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Data include only institutions that participated in the National Association of College and University Business Officers study for 2000. There were 24 colleges or universities in the 1999 report that did not report in 2000, and there were 90 reporting in 2000 that did not report in 1999.

Sources: National Association of College and University Business Officers, "College and University Endowments," Chronicle of Higher Education (April 13, 2000) and various years.

Table 77
continued

National Rank, 2000	University	Market Value (in thousands), 2000	Percent increase 1995 to 2000	Percent increase 1999 to 2000
21	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,314,935	—	26.4
23	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	1,825,212	117.7	20.0
24	University of Virginia	1,738,984	111.1	24.4
35	Georgia Institute of Technology and Foundation	1,141,666	240.3	20.4
37	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Foundation	1,105,254	317.8	19.4
38	University of Richmond (Virginia)	1,068,708	140.8	33.0
39	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	1,044,685	—	—
43	Texas Christian University	988,127	124.1	18.3
45	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	969,618	129.9	13.0
54	University of Delaware	911,521	81.2	17.3
55	Southern Methodist University (Texas)	911,121	88.6	15.3
61	Berea College (Kentucky)	861,303	—	36.7
71	University of Tulsa (Oklahoma)	725,470	83.0	6.0
72	University of Florida Foundation	681,370	103.5	13.2
76	Trinity University (Texas)	656,978	78.8	12.4
77	Baylor University (Texas)	645,095	89.3	9.8
78	Tulane University (Louisiana)	636,350	91.0	16.1
79	University of Alabama System	619,891	116.4	12.1
88	University System of Maryland and Foundation	498,533	194.8	*
90	University of Oklahoma and Foundation	492,127	114.3	1.7
98	University of Miami (Florida)	465,212	75.6	8.5
99	University of Louisville Foundation (Kentucky)	454,521	—	19.0

Table 78
Federal Earmarked Appropriations for Higher Education

	Individual Earmarks[1] (In thousands)			Shared Earmarks[1] (In thousands)		
	2000	Change, 1990 to 1995	Change, 1995 to 2000	2000	Change, 1990 to 1995	Change, 1995 to 2000
United States	$763,302	$221,227	$333,075	$690,797	$343,099	$169,020
SREB states[2]	297,858	94,969	126,991	286,142	206,985	51,559
SREB states as a percentage of nation	39.0	42.9	38.1	41.4	60.3	30.5
Alabama	$38,810	-$3,527	$37,637	$42,500	$20,799	$20,201
Arkansas	7,692	6,568	-1,993	7,525	1,259	3,810
Delaware	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Florida	35,538	28,228	2,818	17,024	17,059	-3,476
Georgia	4,360	12,929	-10,573	13,650	29,321	-15,971
Kentucky	20,850	1,143	17,980	10,800	-350	9,100
Louisiana	17,199	8,646	-3,922	13,514	49,494	-42,437
Maryland	5,828	11,359	-7,405	13,600	NA	NA
Mississippi	40,767	-820	27,700	26,290	-398	19,346
North Carolina	6,625	1,736	1,998	18,586	NA	-1,035
Oklahoma	5,722	1,196	-1,062	5,376	197	4,846
South Carolina	22,816	16,175	6,164	17,750	23,871	-6,471
Tennessee	0	1,639	NA	10,786	NA	786
Texas	47,537	-1,605	39,770	67,774	32,792	33,266
Virginia	4,251	728	2,931	11,926	1,145	10,626
West Virginia	39,862	9,197	19,215	9,042	2,175	5,367

"NA" indicates not applicable. There were no funds in the state in at least one of the years.

[1] Individual earmarks are funds going to a single college or university. Shared earmarks are funds going to more than one institution.

[2] The change figures for the SREB states do not equal the sums of the amounts shown because of rounding.

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education, "Facts and Figures" (www.chronicle.com/stats).

Definitions of Institutional Categories

Throughout its 30-year history, the SREB-State Data Exchange has recognized the importance of reporting statistical comparisons by institutional category — unlike most other statistical reports, even today. States have very different mixes of types of institutions, and statewide aggregate comparisons always should be interpreted cautiously.

Designed to be used for interstate statistical comparisons, the SREB system for categorizing postsecondary education institutions is based on several factors relevant to determining resource requirements. Institutions are classified based on size (number of degrees), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted) and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas). The SREB classifications do not take into account other factors relevant to determining resource requirements, such as cost differences among programs or externally funded research.

The SREB-State Data Exchange also recognizes that different categorization schemes may serve different purposes. Many states use peer-group comparisons, which sometimes include institutions outside the SREB region, for purposes other than interstate statistical comparisons. For example, many funding formulas for higher education incorporate peer-group comparisons.

The SREB-State Data Exchange has assisted states in analyzing alternate peer groups since 1991, when SREB began a trial system for making the by-college data from the Data Exchange survey available through an online data library. This trial system was judged successful, so beginning with the SREB-State Data Exchange 1995-96, the by-college databases from all parts of the survey have been available to researchers and planners who may need to form their own comparison groups. SREB publications show results using the categories listed below.

Institutions are assigned to categories using data on program completions from the previous academic year. To keep the statistical comparison groups relatively stable over time, institutions change categories when they meet the criteria for another category for the third consecutive time.

For the 1999-2000 SREB-State Data Exchange survey, institutions were assigned to categories based on data from the 1998-99 academic year.

SREB Four-Year 1:
Institutions that award at least 100 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification) — with no more than 50 percent in any one category.

AL Auburn University
AL University of Alabama
AL University of Alabama at Birmingham
AR University of Arkansas Main Campus[1]
DE University of Delaware
FL Florida State University
FL University of Florida
FL University of South Florida
GA Georgia State University
GA University of Georgia
KY University of Kentucky
LA Louisiana State University and A&M College
MD University of Maryland, College Park
MS Mississippi State University
NC North Carolina State University
NC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
OK Oklahoma State University Main Campus
OK University of Oklahoma Norman Campus
SC University of South Carolina–Columbia
TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TX Texas A&M University
TX Texas Tech University
TX University of Houston
TX University of North Texas
TX University of Texas at Austin
VA University of Virginia
VA Virginia Tech
WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year 2:
Institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL University of Alabama in Huntsville
FL Florida Atlantic University
FL Florida International University
FL University of Central Florida
GA Georgia Institute of Technology
KY University of Louisville
LA University of Louisiana at Lafayette[2]
LA University of New Orleans
MD University of Maryland Baltimore County
MS University of Mississippi[3]
MS University of Southern Mississippi
NC University of North Carolina at Greensboro
SC Clemson University[4]
TN University of Memphis
TX Texas Woman's University
TX University of Texas at Arlington
TX University of Texas at Dallas
VA College of William and Mary
VA George Mason University
VA Old Dominion University
VA Virginia Commonwealth University

SREB Four-Year 3:
Institutions that award at least 100 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University
AL Jacksonville State University
AL University of South Alabama
AR Arkansas State University
AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock
AR University of Central Arkansas
FL Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
FL University of North Florida
FL University of West Florida
GA Georgia Southern University
GA State University of West Georgia[5]
KY Eastern Kentucky University
KY Murray State University
KY Western Kentucky University
LA Louisiana Tech University
LA Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
LA University of Louisiana at Monroe[6]
MD Towson University
MS Jackson State University
NC Appalachian State University
NC East Carolina University
NC North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University
NC North Carolina Central University
NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
NC Western Carolina University
OK University of Central Oklahoma
SC Winthrop University
TN East Tennessee State University
TN Middle Tennessee State University
TN Tennessee State University
TX Lamar University–Beaumont
TX Prairie View A&M University
TX Sam Houston State University
TX Southwest Texas State University
TX Stephen F. Austin State University
TX Sul Ross State University
TX Texas A&M University–Commerce
TX Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi
TX Texas A&M University–Kingsville
TX Texas Southern University
TX University of Houston–Clear Lake
TX University of Texas at El Paso
TX University of Texas–Pan American
TX University of Texas at San Antonio
TX University of Texas at Tyler
TX West Texas A&M University
VA James Madison University
VA Radford University
WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year 4:
Institutions that award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
AL Troy State University
AL University of Montevallo
AL University of North Alabama
DE Delaware State University
GA Albany State University
GA Georgia College & State University
GA Kennesaw State University[7]
GA Valdosta State University

KY Morehead State University
LA Grambling State University
LA McNeese State University
LA Northwestern State University
LA Southeastern Louisiana University
MD Bowie State University
MD Frostburg State University
MD Morgan State University
MD Salisbury State University
MD University of Baltimore
MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore
MS Delta State University[8]
NC Fayetteville State University
NC University of North Carolina at Wilmington
OK Northeastern State University
OK Southwestern Oklahoma State University[9]
SC The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
SC College of Charleston
TN Austin Peay State University
TN Tennessee Technological University
TN University of Tennessee at Chattanooga[10]
TX Angelo State University[11]
TX Midwestern State University[12]
TX Tarleton State University
TX Texas A&M International University
TX University of Texas at Brownsville[13]
TX University of Texas of the Permian Basin
VA Norfolk State University
VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year 5:
Institutions that award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Alabama State University
AL Troy State University Dothan
AL Troy State University Montgomery
AL University of West Alabama
AR Arkansas Tech University
AR Henderson State University
AR Southern Arkansas University
FL Florida Gulf Coast University
GA Armstrong Atlantic State University[14]
GA Augusta State University
GA Columbus State University
GA Fort Valley State University
GA Georgia Southwestern State University
GA North Georgia College & State University
KY Northern Kentucky University[15]
LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport
LA Nicholls State University
LA Southern University at New Orleans
MD Coppin State College
MS Alcorn State University[16]
MS Mississippi University for Women
NC University of North Carolina at Pembroke
OK Cameron University
OK East Central University
OK Northwestern Oklahoma State University
OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
SC Francis Marion University
SC South Carolina State University
TN University of Tennessee at Martin
TX Sul Ross State University–Rio Grande College
TX Texas A&M University–Texarkana
TX University of Houston–Victoria
VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year 6:
Institutions that award fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Athens State University[17]
AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
GA Clayton College & State University
GA Savannah State University
KY Kentucky State University
MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
MS Mississippi Valley State University[18]
NC Elizabeth City State University
NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
NC Winston-Salem State University
OK Langston University
OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
SC Coastal Carolina University
SC Lander University[19]
SC University of South Carolina–Aiken
SC University of South Carolina–Spartanburg
TX Texas A&M University at Galveston
TX University of Houston–Downtown
VA Christopher Newport University
VA Mary Washington College
VA University of Virginia's College at Wise[20]
WV Bluefield State College
WV Concord College
WV Fairmont State College
WV Glenville State College
WV Shepherd College
WV West Liberty State College
WV West Virginia State College
WV West Virginia University Institute of Technology[21]

SREB Two-Year 1:
Institutions that award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses. Some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL Alabama Southern Community College
AL Bevill State Community College[22]
AL Bishop State Community College
AL Central Alabama Community College
AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
AL Enterprise State Junior College
AL Gadsden State Community College
AL George Corley Wallace State Community College–Selma
AL George C. Wallace State Community College–Dothan[23]
AL James H. Faulkner State Community College
AL Jefferson Davis Community College
AL Jefferson State Community College
AL John C. Calhoun State Community College
AL Lawson State Community College
AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
AL Northwest-Shoals Community College[24]
AL Shelton State Community College
AL Snead State Community College
AL Southern Union State Community College
AL Wallace Community College–Hanceville
AR Arkansas State University–Beebe/Newport
AR Arkansas State University Mountain Home
AR Black River Technical College
AR Cossatot Technical College
AR East Arkansas Community College
AR Garland County Community College

AR Mid-South Community College[25]
AR Mississippi County Community College
AR North Arkansas College[26]
AR Northwest Arkansas Community College
AR Ouachita Technical College
AR Ozarka College[27]
AR Petit Jean College[28]
AR Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas[29]
AR Pulaski Technical College
AR Rich Mountain Community College
AR South Arkansas Community College
AR Southeast Arkansas College
AR Southern Arkansas University Tech
AR University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville
AR University of Arkansas Community College at Hope
AR Westark College[30]
DE Delaware Technical and Community College–Owens
DE Delaware Technical and Community College–Terry
DE Delaware Technical and Community College–Stanton-Wilmington
FL Brevard Community College
FL Broward Community College
FL Central Florida Community College
FL Chipola Junior College
FL Daytona Beach Community College
FL Edison Community College
FL Florida Community College at Jacksonville
FL Florida Keys Community College
FL Gulf Coast Community College
FL Hillsborough Community College
FL Indian River Community College
FL Lake City Community College
FL Lake-Sumter Community College
FL Manatee Community College
FL Miami-Dade Community College
FL North Florida Community College
FL Okaloosa-Walton Community College
FL Palm Beach Community College
FL Pasco-Hernando Community College
FL Pensacola Junior College
FL Polk Community College
FL Santa Fe Community College
FL Seminole Community College
FL South Florida Community College
FL St. Johns River Community College
FL St. Petersburg Junior College
FL Tallahassee Community College
FL Valencia Community College
GA Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
GA Atlanta Metropolitan College
GA Bainbridge College
GA Coastal Georgia College
GA Dalton State College[31]
GA Darton College
GA East Georgia College
GA Floyd College
GA Gainesville College
GA Georgia Perimeter College
GA Gordon College
GA Macon State College
GA Middle Georgia College
GA South Georgia College
GA Waycross College
KY Ashland Community College
KY Elizabethtown Community College
KY Hazard Community College
KY Henderson Community College
KY Hopkinsville Community College
KY Jefferson Community College
KY Lexington Community College
KY Madisonville Community College
KY Maysville Community College
KY Owensboro Community College
KY Paducah Community College
KY Prestonburg Community College
KY Somerset Community College

KY Southeast Community College
LA Baton Rouge Community College[32]
LA Bossier Parish Community College
LA Delgado Community College
LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria
LA Louisiana State University at Eunice
LA Nunez Community College
LA River Parishes Community College[33]
LA South Louisiana Community College[34]
LA Southern University in Shreveport
MD Allegany Community College
MD Anne Arundel Community College
MD Baltimore City Community College
MD Carroll Community College
MD Cecil Community College
MD Charles County Community College
MD Chesapeake College
MD Community College of Baltimore County
MD Frederick Community College
MD Garrett Community College
MD Hagerstown Community College
MD Harford Community College
MD Howard Community College
MD Montgomery College Germantown Campus
MD Montgomery College Rockville Campus
MD Montgomery College Takoma Park Campus
MD Prince George's Community College
MD Wor-Wic Community College
MS Coahoma Community College
MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College
MS East Central Community College
MS East Mississippi Community College
MS Hinds Community College
MS Holmes Community College
MS Itawamba Community College
MS Jones County Junior College
MS Meridian Community College
MS Mississippi Delta Community College
MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
MS Northeast Mississippi Community College
MS Northwest Mississippi Community College
MS Pearl River Community College
MS Southwest Mississippi Community College
NC Alamance Community College
NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
NC Beaufort County Community College
NC Bladen Community College
NC Blue Ridge Community College
NC Brunswick Community College
NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
NC Cape Fear Community College
NC Carteret Community College
NC Catawba Valley Community College
NC Central Carolina Community College
NC Central Piedmont Community College
NC Cleveland Community College
NC Coastal Carolina Community College
NC College of the Albemarle
NC Craven Community College
NC Davidson County Community College
NC Durham Technical Community College
NC Edgecombe Community College
NC Fayetteville Technical Community College
NC Forsyth Technical Community College
NC Gaston College
NC Guilford Technical Community College
NC Halifax Community College
NC Haywood Community College
NC Isothermal Community College
NC James Sprunt Community College
NC Johnston Community College
NC Lenoir Community College
NC Martin Community College

NC Mayland Community College
NC McDowell Technical Community College
NC Mitchell Community College
NC Montgomery Community College
NC Nash Community College
NC Pamlico Community College
NC Piedmont Community College
NC Pitt Community College
NC Randolph Community College
NC Richmond Community College
NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College
NC Robeson Community College
NC Rockingham Community College
NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
NC Sampson Community College
NC Sandhills Community College
NC South Piedmont Community College[35]
NC Southeastern Community College
NC Southwestern Community College
NC Stanly Community College
NC Surry Community College
NC Tri-County Community College
NC Vance-Granville Community College
NC Wake Technical Community College
NC Wayne Community College
NC Western Piedmont Community College
NC Wilkes Community College
NC Wilson Technical Community College
OK Carl Albert State College
OK Connors State College
OK Eastern Oklahoma State College
OK Murray State College
OK Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College
OK Northern Oklahoma College
OK Oklahoma City Community College
OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Oklahoma City
OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Okmulgee
OK Redlands Community College
OK Rogers State University[36]
OK Rose State College
OK Seminole State College
OK Tulsa Community College
OK Western Oklahoma State College
SC Aiken Technical College
SC Central Carolina Technical College
SC Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
SC Denmark Technical College
SC Florence-Darlington Technical College
SC Greenville Technical College
SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College
SC Midlands Technical College
SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
SC Piedmont Technical College
SC Spartanburg Technical College
SC Technical College of the Low Country
SC Tri-County Technical College
SC Trident Technical College
SC University of South Carolina–Beaufort
SC University of South Carolina–Lancaster
SC University of South Carolina–Salkehatchie
SC University of South Carolina–Sumter
SC University of South Carolina–Union
SC Williamsburg Technical College
SC York Technical College
TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College
TN Cleveland State Community College
TN Columbia State Community College
TN Dyersburg State Community College
TN Jackson State Community College
TN Motlow State Community College
TN Nashville State Technical Institute
TN Northeast State Technical Community College
TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College
TN Roane State Community College
TN Shelby State Community College

TN State Technical Institute at Memphis
TN Volunteer State Community College
TN Walters State Community College
TX Alvin Community College
TX Amarillo College
TX Angelina College
TX Austin Community College
TX Blinn College
TX Brazosport College
TX Brookhaven College
TX Cedar Valley College
TX Central Texas College
TX Cisco Junior College
TX Clarendon College
TX Coastal Bend College
TX College of the Mainland
TX Collin County Community College
TX Del Mar College
TX Eastfield College
TX El Centro College
TX El Paso County Community College
TX Frank Phillips College
TX Galveston College
TX Grayson County College
TX Hill College
TX Houston Community College
TX Howard College
TX Kilgore College
TX Lamar Institute of Technology
TX Lamar State College Orange Campus[37]
TX Lamar State College–Port Arthur Campus[38]
TX Laredo Community College
TX Lee College
TX McLennan Community College
TX Midland College
TX Mountain View College
TX Navarro College
TX North Central Texas College
TX North Harris Montgomery Community College District
TX North Lake College
TX Northeast Texas Community College
TX Northwest Vista College
TX Odessa College
TX Palo Alto College
TX Panola College
TX Paris Junior College
TX Ranger College
TX Richland College
TX San Antonio College
TX San Jacinto College
TX South Plains College
TX South Texas Community College
TX Southwest Texas Junior College
TX St. Philip's College
TX Tarrant County College[39]
TX Temple College
TX Texarkana College
TX Texas Southmost College
TX Texas State Technical College–Harlingen
TX Texas State Technical College–Sweetwater
TX Texas State Technical College–Waco/Marshall
TX Trinity Valley Community College
TX Tyler Junior College
TX Vernon Regional Junior College
TX Victoria College
TX Weatherford College
TX Western Texas College
TX Wharton County Junior College
VA Blue Ridge Community College
VA Central Virginia Community College
VA Danville Community College
VA D.S. Lancaster Community College
VA Eastern Shore Community College
VA Germanna Community College
VA John Tyler Community College
VA J.S. Reynolds Community College
VA Lord Fairfax Community College
VA Mountain Empire Community College
VA New River Community College

VA Northern Virginia Community College
VA Patrick Henry Community College
VA Paul D. Camp Community College
VA Piedmont Virginia Community College
VA Rappahannock Community College
VA Richard Bland College
VA Southside Virginia Community College
VA Southwest Virginia Community College
VA Thomas Nelson Community College
VA Tidewater Community College
VA Virginia Highlands Community College
VA Virginia Western Community College
VA Wytheville Community College
WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University
WV Southern West Virginia Community & Technical College
WV West Virginia Northern Community College
WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg

SREB Two-Year 2:
Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas. Some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

AL Bessemer State Technical College
AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College
AL John M. Patterson State Technical College
AL J.F. Drake State Technical College
AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College
AL MacArthur Technical College
AL Reid State Technical College
AL Trenholm Technical College
AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute
AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute
AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute
AR Delta Technical Institute
AR Foothills Technical Institute
AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute
AR Great Rivers Technical Institute
AR Northwest Technical Institute
AR Quapaw Technical Institute
AR Rice Belt Technical Institute
AR Riverside Technical Institute
FL Atlantic Vocational-Technical Center
FL Bradford Union Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Charlotte County Vocational-Technical Center
FL Collier County Vocational-Technical Center
FL David G. Erwin Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL George Stone Area Vocational Center
FL Lake County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Lee County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center
FL Lively Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Manatee Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Maynard A. Traviss Vocational-Technical Center
FL Miami Lakes Technical Education Center
FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute
FL North Technical Education Center
FL Orlando Vocational-Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute–Clearwater
FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute–St. Petersburg
FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational-Technical Center
FL Ridge Vocational-Technical Center
FL Roberts Vocational-Technical Institute
FL Sarasota County Vocational-Technical Center

FL Sheridan Vocational-Technical Center
FL South Technical Education Center
FL St. Augustine Technical Center
FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational & Adult Center
FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Taylor County Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational-Technical Center
FL West Technical Education Center
FL William T. McFatter Vocational-Technical Center
FL Witchlachoochee Vocational & Adult Education Center
GA Albany Technical Institute
GA Altamaha Technical Institute
GA Appalachian Technical Institute[40]
GA Athens Area Technical Institute
GA Atlanta Area Technical School
GA Augusta Technical Institute
GA Carroll Technical Institute
GA Chattahoochee Technical Institute
GA Columbus Technical Institute
GA Coosa Valley Technical Institute
GA DeKalb Technical Institute
GA East Central Technical Institute
GA Flint River Technical Institute
GA Griffin Technical Institute
GA Gwinnett Technical Institute
GA Heart of Georgia Technical Institute
GA Lanier Technical Institute
GA Macon Technical Institute
GA Middle Georgia Technical Institute
GA Moultrie Area Technical Institute
GA North Georgia Technical Institute
GA North Metro Technical Institute
GA Northwestern Technical Institute[41]
GA Ogeechee Technical Institute
GA Okefenokee Technical Institute
GA Sandersville Technical Institute
GA Savannah Technical Institute
GA South Georgia Technical Institute
GA Southeastern Technical Institute
GA Swainsboro Technical Institute
GA Thomas Technical Institute
GA Valdosta Technical Institute
GA West Georgia Technical Institute
KY Ashland Technical College
KY Bowling Green Technical College
KY Central Kentucky Technical College
KY Cumberland Valley Technical College[42]
KY Elizabethtown Technical College
KY Hazard Technical College
KY Jefferson Technical College
KY Kentucky Advanced Technical Institute
KY Laurel Technical College
KY Madisonville Technical College
KY Mayo Technical College
KY Northern Kentucky Technical College
KY Owensboro Technical College
KY Rowan Technical College
KY Somerset Technical College
KY West Kentucky Technical College
LA Louisiana Technical College–Acadian Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Alexandria Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Ascension Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Avoyelles Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Bastrop Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Baton Rouge Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Charles B. Coreil Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Delta/Ouachita Campus[43]

LA Louisiana Technical College–Evangeline Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Florida Parishes Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Folkes Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Gulf Area Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Hammond Area Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Huey P. Long Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Jefferson Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Jumonville Memorial Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–L.E. Fletcher Campus[44]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafayette Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafourche Campus[45]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Lamar Salter Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Mansfield Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Morgan Smith Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Nachitoches Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–North Central Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Northeast Louisiana Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Northwest Louisiana Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Oakdale Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–River Parishes Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Ruston Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sabine Valley Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Shelby M. Jackson Campus[46]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Shreveport/Bossier Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sidney N. Collier Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Slidell Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sowela Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Sullivan Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–T.H. Harris Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Tallulah Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Teche Area Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–West Jefferson Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Westside Campus[43]
LA Louisiana Technical College–Young Memorial Campus[43]
OK Caddo-Kiowa Technology Center[47]
OK Canadian Valley Technology Center (Chickasha Campus)[47]
OK Canadian Valley Technology Center (El Reno Campus)[47]
OK Central Oklahoma Technology Center (Drumright Campus)[47]
OK Central Oklahoma Technology Center (Sapulpa Campus)[47]
OK Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center (Choctaw Campus)[47]
OK Francis Tuttle Technology Center[47]
OK Gordon Cooper Technology Center[47]
OK Great Plains Technology Center[47]
OK High Plains Technology Center (Woodward Campus)[47]

OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Muskogee Campus)[47]
OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Salisaw Campus)[47]
OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Stillwell Campus)[47]
OK Indian Meridian Technology Center (Stillwater Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Atoka Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Durant Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Hugo Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (McAlester Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (McCurtain County Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Poteau Campus)[47]
OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Talihina Campus)[47]
OK Mid-America Technology Center (Wayne Campus)[47]
OK Mid-Del Technology Center (Midwest City Campus)[47]
OK Moore-Norman Technology Center[47]
OK Northeast Oklahoma Technology Center (Afton Campus)[47]
OK Northeast Oklahoma Technology Center (Pryor Campus)[47]
OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Adult Center Campus)[47]
OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Foster Estes Campus)[47]
OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Springlake Campus)[47]
OK Oklahoma Northwest Technology Center (Alva Campus)[47]
OK Oklahoma Northwest Technology Center (Fairview Campus)[47]
OK O.T. Autry Technology Center[47]
OK Pioneer Technology Center[47]
OK Red River Technology Center[47]
OK Southern Oklahoma Technology Center[47]
OK Tri-County Technology Center (Bartlesville Campus)[47]
OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Airpark Campus)[47]
OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Memorial Campus)[47]
OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Peoria Campus)[47]
OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Southeast Campus)[47]
OK Western Oklahoma Technology Center (Burns Flat Campus)[47]
TN Tennessee Technical College at Athens
TN Tennessee Technical College at Chattanooga
TN Tennessee Technical College at Covington
TN Tennessee Technical College at Crossville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Crump
TN Tennessee Technical College at Dickson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Elizabethton
TN Tennessee Technical College at Harriman
TN Tennessee Technical College at Hartsville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Holenwald
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jacksboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jackson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Knoxville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Livingston
TN Tennessee Technical College at McKenzie

TN Tennessee Technical College at McMinnville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Memphis
TN Tennessee Technical College at Morristown
TN Tennessee Technical College at Murfreesboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Nashville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Newbern
TN Tennessee Technical College at Oneida
TN Tennessee Technical College at Paris
TN Tennessee Technical College at Pulaski
TN Tennessee Technical College at Ripley
TN Tennessee Technical College at Shelbyville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Whiteville
WV Arch A. Moore Jr. Career Center
WV Barbour County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center
WV Boone County Career & Technical Center
WV Braxton County High School
WV Brooke High School
WV Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Calhoun-Gilmer Vocational-Technical Center
WV Carver Vocational Center
WV Charles E. Yeager Career Center
WV Fayette Plateau Vocational-Technical Center
WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center
WV Garnet Vocational Center
WV Hampshire County Career Center
WV James Rumsey Technical Center
WV John D. Rockefeller IV Vocational-Technical Center
WV Marion County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mason County Vocational-Technical Center
WV McDowell County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mingo County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center
WV Monroe County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Nicholas County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Pleasants-Richie-Tyler Vocational-Technical Center
WV Preston County Education Center
WV Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Raleigh County Academy of Careers and Technology
WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center
WV Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center
WV South Branch Vocational-Technical Center
WV Summers County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Taylor County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Tucker County Vocational-Technical Center
WV United Technical Center
WV Wetzel County Vocational-Technical Center

WV Wood County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wyoming County Vocational-Technical Center

Specialized:
Special-purpose institutions that offer specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
GA Medical College of Georgia
GA Southern Polytechnic State University
LA Louisiana State University Law Center
LA Louisiana State University Medical Center
LA Louisiana State University Agricultural Center[48]
MD University of Maryland at Baltimore
MD University of Maryland University College
MS University of Mississippi Medical Center
NC North Carolina School of the Arts
SC Medical University of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee at Memphis[49]
TX Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center
TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
TX University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
TX University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
TX University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
VA Virginia Military Institute
WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

[1] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 1999-2000.

[2] Formerly University of Southwestern Louisiana.

[3] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1999-2000.

[4] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[5] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[6] Formerly Northeast Louisiana University.

[7] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[8] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[9] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1999-2000.

[10] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[11] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[12] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[13] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[14] Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[15] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1999-2000.

[16] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[17] Formerly Athens State College.

[18] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[19] Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

[20] Formerly Clinch Valley College at the University of Virginia.

[21] Formerly West Virginia Institute of Technology.

[22] Now includes Walker College, which formerly was listed as an SREB Two-Year 1 institution.

[23] Now includes Alabama Aviation and Technical College and Sparks State Technical College, which formerly were listed as SREB Two-Year 2 institutions.

[24] This institution is a merger of Northwest Community College and Shoals Community College.

[25] Formerly Mid-South Technical College.

[26] Formerly North Arkansas Community College.

[27] Formerly Ozarka Technical College.

[28] Formerly Petit Jean Technical College.

[29] Formerly Phillips County Community College.

[30] Formerly Westark Community College.

[31] Now includes Dalton School of Health Occupations, which formerly was listed as an SREB Two-Year 2 institution.

[32] New listing.

[33] New listing.

[34] New listing.

[35] Formerly Anson Community College.

[36] Will be listed as a four-year institution when bachelor's degrees are awarded.

[37] Formerly Lamar University–Orange Campus.

[38] Formerly Lamar University–Port Arthur Campus.

[39] Formerly Tarrant County Junior College.

[40] Formerly Pickens Technical Institute.

[41] Formerly Walker Technical Institute.

[42] New listing.

[43] Formerly a technical institute.

[44] Formerly South Louisiana Regional Technical Institute.

[45] Formerly Thibodaux Technical Institute.

[46] Formerly Concordia Technical Institute.

[47] Formerly an area vocational/technical school.

[48] This center is being shown separately to reflect better its separate status under Louisiana statute.

[49] Now includes University of Tennessee Space Institute and University of Tennessee Veterinary Medicine, which formerly were listed as specialized institutions.

The following is a list of the SREB states' postsecondary education agencies that reported comparative data on colleges, universities and vocational/technical institutes in the SREB-State Data Exchange, 1999-2000. For 30 years, the SREB-State Data Exchange annually has collected comparative data on higher education. Without these agencies' support and cooperation, this feat would be impossible.

Alabama
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Charlie Crist, Commissioner
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Web site: www.firn.edu/doe/

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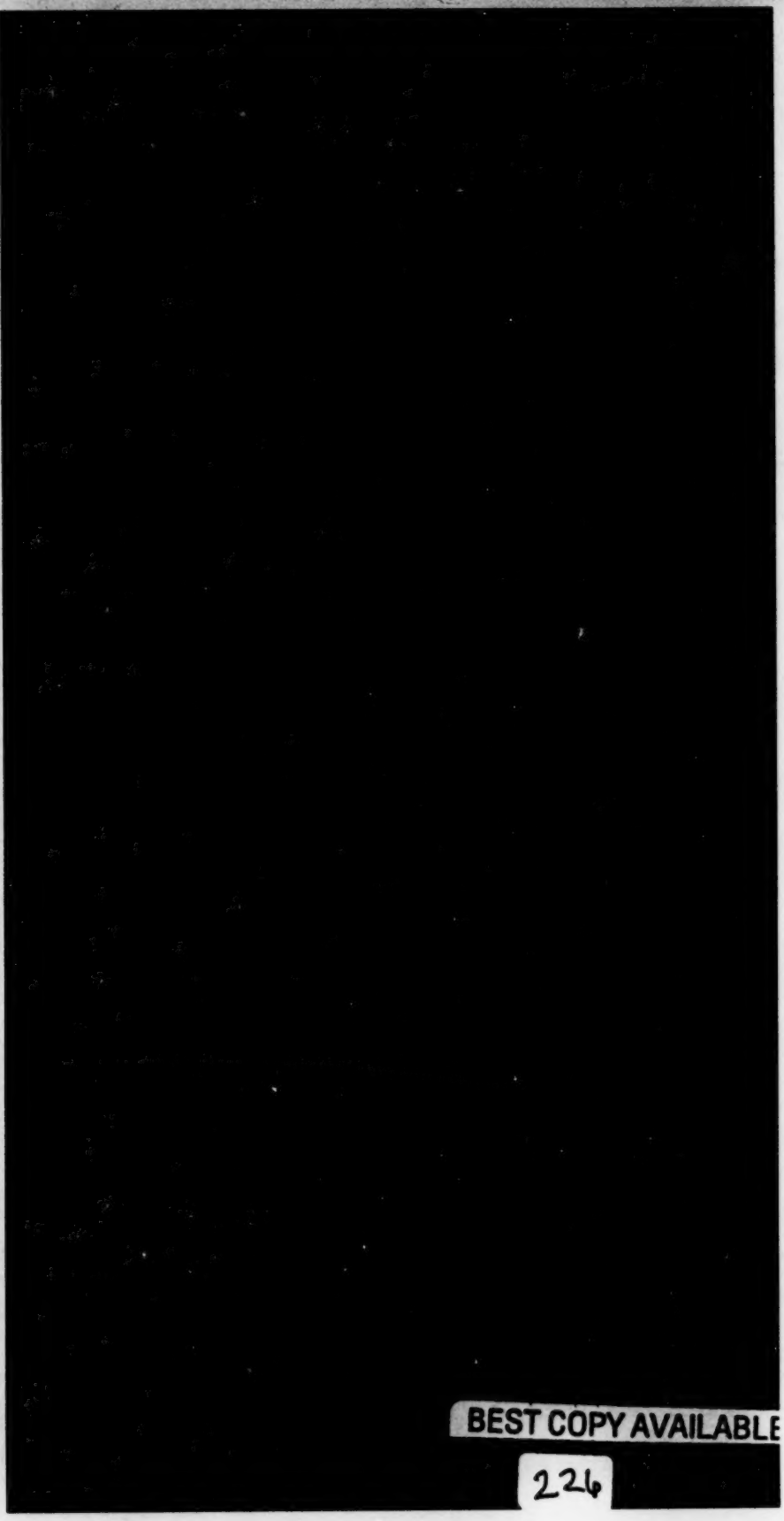
Continued from inside front cover

Educational success increases: Virtually all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees occurred in the SREB states. The regional increases outpaced the national increases at every degree level. Women and minorities accounted for most of the growth. Fewer men have been receiving bachelor's degrees in six SREB states. Black students increased from 12 percent of the total to 14 percent — more than 11,400 more black students earning bachelor's degrees. Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees has increased to 6 percent.

Students and their families carry a greater financial burden: In half of the SREB states, tuition and fees account for larger percentages of median family incomes than they do nationwide. When the annual cost of attending public universities (including room and board) is adjusted for inflation, students pay 63 percent more ($3,300) than students paid 20 years ago. Student financial aid is increasingly a matter of loans. There is $3,470 in loans per full-time-equivalent student; 30 years ago the figure was $840. The amount in grants per full-time-equivalent student rose from $2,370 to $2,500. The buying power of the maximum grant available to only the neediest students covers 35 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university — half of what it once covered. Unlike states outside the SREB region, SREB states continue to focus on non-need-based financial aid.

Financial strain for colleges remains despite improvements: The average faculty salaries at public four-year colleges in seven SREB states moved closer to the national average. Three SREB states are at or above the national average. Average salaries in six states lost ground to the national average. Per-student state and local appropriations rose just $40 (in 2000 currency) at public four-year colleges and universities and $86 at public two-year colleges. The share of spending for instruction increased in only four SREB states.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